

# The Bombay Chronicle

## WEEKLY

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## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS



Lovely Marcia Henderson sends greetings for a Merry Christmas to readers of the *Bombay Chronicle Weekly*. Marcia Henderson one of the most recent additions to U-I's roster of stars will shortly be seen in U-I's "THUNDER BAY", "ALL I DESIRE", "BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY" and "THE GLASS WEB" (3-D).

## Career Diplomat At Large

SEE PAGE 3



## ON AND OFF THE COURT



ON THE COURT

IN THE DRESSING-ROOM

## African Belles Use Beads &amp; Not Words For Love Missives

JOHANNESBURG, (INS).

LOVE letters that sizzle are as common to the African jungle as to the drawing rooms of Paris, but African belles use beads instead of words to express their sweet nothings.

Mrs. Regina Gelana Twala, a Zulu graduate student at the University of the Witwatersrand, said native African girls send their sweethearts necklaces of multi-coloured beads to communicate their affection. Every district and tribe has its own bead language.

The patterns and the colours, she explained, are keys to the message. Mrs. Twala, who has been working for two years on a thesis on African beadwork, picked up a love letter in beads and pointed to a twisted string.

"That often appears in love letters which girls in their tribal villages send to their boy friends in the cities," she said. "It represents 'the long winding road from Johannesburg' and asks the boy when he is coming home."

## Meaning Of Colours

She said the girls weave their letters in the kraals at night. The vocabulary is limited. The letters deal with love, marriage, cattle and parents.

"White represents milk and therefore kindness or all that is good. Loud colours indicate sorrow. Pale blue is for a young girl; red for a broken heart, anger or fire; deep blue means a mountain dove, while transparent green stands for wealth. Black can mean a bad heart of evil, but it can also represent cattle or a house."

African girls, like their sisters everywhere, can cut their men down to size, no matter how restricted the vocabulary. One girl, wishing to arouse her sweetheart to jealousy, wove a necklace which read:

"Oh boy, I am full of deceit, as far as you are concerned."

Another went quickly to the root of the problem by declaring in bead-talk:

"Oh, I wish I could come and pick pumpkins from your garden." And a third announced coyly:

"My eyes are all sharp looking for your coming."

## Love Necklace

Mrs. Twala said it is not easy to come by a love necklace.

"Some boys have a whole collection of them—from different girls. But others seem never to inspire their girl friends enough to get them to sit down and weave a necklace."

She explained that if a boy sells or gives away a bead letter "you can be sure it's a bad letter. Like this one." She pointed to a necklace with two buttons in front. "Buttons in front show it is a bad letter. They mean that the recipient is a useless wanderer."

She translated the message: "You are like that useless, noisy bird, the ibis. Nobody eats it."

You have been making promises of marriage which have never materialized. You are just rubbish."

Mr. T. Prakasam, speaking at a reception by the Delhi Andhras, pleaded for united constructive effort by Andhras to make the foundations of Andhra and to achieve Visala Andhra and not to rest on their oars—A press report.

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Firdausi must be turning in his grave at this sad news and bemoaning in his inimitable style the vicissitudes of life, the whirligig of time and the fickleness of the firmament.

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on the troubled waters of the world?

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U Nu has told us something remarkably new. Let us add: A woman of no virtue in changing her lovers does offer something in return, while these opportunist High Power hotbeds in changing their policies don't offer anything, even as a sop, to their erstwhile mates.

For goodness sake don't stop smoking. I am now getting well over 600 million pounds annually in taxation out of smoking alone, and it is easily the winner in taxes.—Richard Butler, Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

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## WEEK-END FUN

Pointing to a photo in the newspaper, I said to my boy Nicky: "Those little boys are orphans. They have no father and mother, and no Aunt Gertrude. Would you like to give them something?" "Yes," replied Nicky. "How about givin' them Aunt Gertrude?"

The gamut of human emotions had been run in the back row of the second-grade.

"Dere Jane," wrote the boy, "I lov you. Do you lov me? Lov, Jimmy."

Replied Jane: "I do not love you. Lov, Jane."

One day I took my little nephew, Phillip, aged three, next door to see the new baby. Delighted, he wanted to know if the baby's mother had asked God for the child and we told him yes. Back home in the evening, I heard Phillip ask God to send him a baby brother to play with. Then, as an afterthought he whispered, "If you ain't got no more baby bruvvers, Lord, a little red cow will do!"

"Grandma," said William, "can you really make a noise like a frog?"

"Child, whatever do you mean?" asked the old woman.

"Well," replied William, "I heard Daddy tell Mommy that we'll get \$50,000 when you croak."

The little boy peered over the counter of the information booth at Grand Central Terminal.

"Mister," he inquired, "did you see a lady without a little boy?"

"Why, yes," smiled the information man.

"Well, the little boy is me."

"Freddie," scolded Mother, "when you saw baby drink the ink, didn't you do something?" "Yes," Freddie replied. "I made him eat a blotter."

The little girl in the upper birth was told that God would watch over her. All was quiet on the train. Then:

"Mama."

"Yes, dear?"

"Are you there?"

"Yes, dear. Go to sleep."

Pause.

"Daddy, are you there?"

"Yes, go to sleep."

This continued for some time until a passenger lost patience and growled, "We're all here — your father, mother, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins and friends. All here. Now go to sleep!"

Pause.

"Mama, was that God?"

Martin's mother was anxious for a report of his first day at Sunday School. "Well it was kinds nice," he admitted, "and at the end everybody sang."

"What did they sing?" asked Mother.

"I don't know what the others were singing," he replied, "but I sang 'Swanee River.'"

"My boy friend is one in a hundred."

"How do you manage to keep him from knowing about the other ninety-nine?"

"Yes, it's true. George has been kicked by a horse."

"How dreadfully obsolete!"

"My opinion of modern women? Well, generally speaking...."

"Exactly, old boy, exactly."

"I saw you with a blonde last night, Tom. Where did you meet her?"

"I don't know. I just opened my wallet and there she was."

A father and his young son were walking one day, when the boy asked how electricity passed through the lighting wires.

"Don't know," said the father. "Never knew much about electricity."

A little later the boy asked what caused lightning and thunder.

"To tell the truth," said his father, "I never exactly understood that myself."

"Say, Dad," began the lad after a while. Then: "Oh, well, never mind."

"Go ahead," said the father. "Ask questions. Ask a lot of questions. How else are you going to learn?"

He could neither read nor write, but when a distant relation died and left him a small fortune, he started to make a splash. He acquired a cheque book, but instead of signing his name on cheques he put two crosses, and the bank paid.

Then one day he handed the cashier a cheque signed with three crosses.

"What's this?" demanded the cashier. "You've put three crosses here."

"I know," was the reply, "but my wife's got social ambitions. She says I must have a middle name."

## Hollywood's "Also Rans" In Matrimony

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

Luscious Ava Gardner, who once vowed her love to crooner Frank Sinatra "FROM HERE TO ETERNITY," is the latest screen siren to join the ranks of glamorous film beauties whose husbands love 'em and leave 'em.

Lana Turner, Rita Hayworth, Hedy Lamarr, Zsa Zsa Gabor and Joan Crawford are other movie actresses who have experienced shattered marriages.

As the daughter of a North Carolina tenant farmer, Ava admits to simple tastes and an innate love of the fireside, but these homespun qualities failed to cement her eight month marriage to Mickey Rooney or her year-long mating to much-married Artie Shaw.

And after two years of break-ups and make-ups, the actress and the singer have called quits to one of the most tumultuous marriage bouts in Hollywood history.

Despite rumours of a grand reconciliation, Ava was packing her wardrobe for a plane trip to Rome where she will appear in a film, "THE BAREFOOT CONTRESSA".

Ava has a lot of company in her sad plight of "Also Rans" in the matrimonial derby.

Tops on the list at the moment is Zsa Zsa Gabor, recently given the gate by her third husband, George Sanders.

Before she stormed off to the altar with the actor in 1949, Zsa's remark was typically frank: "I'll marry him if I have to hit him over the head!"

Later, she amplified her feelings with:

"Never have I loved a man as crazily!"

She previously was wed to Hungarian Belge, Turkish propagandist Minister and Hotel Magnate Conrad Hilton.

Four-times married Lana Turner is another glamorous loser in the marriage game.

When Lana married Crane she said:

"I found out he's my guy that's that."

Already there are rumours of a rift between Lana and the screen "Tarzan."

Sultry Hedy Lamarr is one of the most beautiful, yet one of the most unlucky of the ill-fated matrimonial losers.

## PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

A BATCH of 24 British police dogs has given rise to a dispute between the British and Egyptian authorities, as they were landed by British military police from a British ship and taken off to the British Suez Canal zone, without submitting to the usual quarantine regulations.

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## GOD IN YOUR DAY

THIS world matters intensely to God. He minds about health, wages, hospitals, education. These things are His concern and therefore presumably should be the concern of his children, to whom nothing can be treated as secular. Indeed, to divide life into two compartments of sacred and secular is to indulge in a departmentalisation which is essentially pagan.

What we see in the structure of the New Testament books is what God would have us see in the structure of everyday living. For the believer, the final blasphemy is correct creed and unmoral living, right religious phraseology and unloving action. That is a denial of the whole Christian scheme of things which begins with the Word made flesh and culminates in the doctrines of the Ascended Lord and the Given Spirit. For the only sphere where the life of God can be worked out is the sphere where Jesus worked it out, that is to say, in the flesh, in the give-and-take of relationships one with another, on the plane of everyday conduct.

And when we get busy with prayer and love, we are not far from the centre of Christianity.

— J. C. COGAN in World Dominion.



DECEMBER 20, 1955

# HE BLAZED A TRAIL OF BROKEN HEARTS

## Indian Film Stars No. 10



Shammi, as she appears in Roop K. Shore's "AAG KA DARIA".

## Romance Of A Much Married Diplomat

NEW YORK, (INS).

THE 20th Century's answer to Casanova is a medium-tall, black and dashing gent named Porfirio Rubirosa. At 46, Dominican-born Porfirio has been in-and-out of many marriages. But only three have been his own.

The man called "The World's Foremost Foreign Co-respondent" has been in more suits than a fat man trying to rent a tuxedo. Curiously, society golfer Robert Sweeney named Rubirosa "other" in a divorce suit filed in London against blond and beautiful Mrs. Sweeney, former Manhattan debutante Joanne Connel-

A few months back, tobacco king R. J. Reynolds cast him as the heavy in a domestic drama in which a heavy brunet and beautiful Marianne O'Brien Reynolds.

And his present romantic interest is said to be Zsa Zsa Gabor. Rubirosa has four continents' husbands on four continents' wives. But the ladies love him. Even his ex-wives... a tasty smorgasbord of beauty, wealth and power... won't say a word against

He's on the friendliest terms with his first ex-wife Flor Trujillo, daughter of the Dominican Republic's dictator. Right now, Porfirio is the guest of his ex-father-in-law, Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, down in his old home town.

Second ex-wife Danielle Darrieux, France's most beautiful actress, still smiles when she hears his name. When last ex-wife Doris Duke, "Richest Girl in the World", was on the Riviera, he's favourite date. Women simply refuse to believe that Rubi—as he is called in the "International Set"—can do any wrong.

This probably explains the slight, enigmatic smile which brightens his handsome features.

### CAREER DIPLOMAT

Rubi's origins are shrouded in the fog of an international smog. He has a job... that of Dominican Minister to France. It pays roughly \$20,000 yearly. Not enough to buy his string of polo ponies in

He was born about 45 years ago in San Domingo. His parents

were of modest means. He was educated at home. He was always quick to learn.

Then—as now—in the Dominican Republic, getting ahead was tough for a young man with no special talents and a yen for the finer things in life. True, he could have gone to work raising cane on a sugar plantation, but that was not a "gentleman's" trade.

Continually shaken by revolutions and political upheavals, the Army has a special status in the Dominican Republic. The career of a professional soldier crings "rewards" that it doesn't in other countries.

Good looking with a smooth tongue and a talent for knowing when to keep quiet, Rubi advanced in rank rapidly. At 19, he was a lieutenant. At 20 a Captain.

An expert athlete, he led his battalion polo team to victory over a team from Nicaragua, and came to the attention of (then) "President" Rafael Trujillo.

Shrewd and able to size up a man, Trujillo "imported" Rubi to serve as an "extra man" at State functions in the presidential palace. Rubi's beribboned uniform and ability to aim a gallant compliment so it'd hit the target—usually some visiting diplomat's wife—were responsible for many a successful Dominican "deal".

### FIRST ROMANCE

Now Generalissimo Trujillo had a daughter. The boss always does. Flor de Oro (Flower of Gold) by name. A pert brunette with flashing eyes who was every inch Daddy's girl. When she was 12, Daddy, then a mere postal clerk, divorced her mother and Flor was sent to France.

At 17, she returned to the Dominican Republic. Daddy was the president, living in a marble castle with a brand new wife. Rubi, 24, was assigned to meet Flor at the airport and escort her to the presidential palace.

Legend has it they fell in love (just like in the storybooks) and were married. Daddy made his son-in-law a member of his cabinet.

Bored with domestic life in A

The following is the romantic account of Porfirio Rubirosa, "debonaire diplomat and playboy extraordinary" who is officially the Charge de Affaires of Dominican Republic in Paris.

A modern Don Juan in diplomacy, his ex-wives are Flor Trujillo, Dominican dictator's daughter, Danielle Darrieux, France's most beautiful actress and Doris Duke, 'richest girl in the world'. He is always the other man in divorce cases and 'the world's foremost foreign co-respondent'.

Dominican hacienda, Rubi asked his father-in-law to law to "look around and see about a diplomatic post."

Less than a year after their marriage, Rubi went to Berlin as Charge d'Affairs at the Dominican Embassy, and the Flower of God went with him.

No less than magnificent in his striped pants and cutaway, Rubi miring freuleins who didn't know was relentlessly pursued by ad-or didn't care who Flor's father was.

Tempestuous Flor was able to take a few months of this before packing up and going home to papa. But since Flor had publicly stated: "I was brought up to believe that marriage is the only career for a woman"... Rubi sat back and waited.

When Flor had picked out husband number two—another Dominican soldier—he packed his portfolio and returned to San Domingo.

After a short chat with his ex-father-in-law on the subject of what could be done gracefully with the Rubirosa career without loss of anybody's life, limb or face, Rubi was shipped to Paris as Charge d'Affairs at the embassy there. His first diplomatic move was to engineer a meeting with the woman known as France's most beautiful actress, Danielle Darrieux.

### RAGE OF PARIS

"I love Paris above all places," Rubi has said repeatedly. So Paris it was. Rubi arrived in the winter, when it drizzles, as Charge d'Affairs of the Dominican Embassy.

ment at Number 9 Boulevard Julien Potin. Danielle lived at Number 7 Julien Potin.

But this technique, Rubi figured, was too obvious. He didn't bother to introduce himself to his next-door neighbour. Instead, he asked a friend who lived out in Neuilly to toss a party and invite Danielle. Everybody stayed very late, and Rubi gallantly offered to drive Danielle home. And so they were married.

### NAZI OCCUPATION

The Nazi occupation of Paris saw Rubi interned at a German camp for political "detainees" at Bad Nauheim. A famed luxury resort, before the war, things at

By ATRA  
BAER

Bad Nauheim weren't as tough as they could have been.

"The Nazis suspected me of helping the Allies," Rubi explains. Meanwhile, Danielle continued making movies in Paris under Nazi supervision.

Word reached Rubi that Danielle had been "doomed" as a collaborator by the Maquis, the French Underground. Charges were never proved, and Danielle is still working today, although she never regained the popularity she once enjoyed.

Rubi—described by inmates at Bad Nauheim as "cheerful and courageous" was released in 1942.

On his return to Paris and Danielle, he was shot in a wild

the world" promised to love, honour and also obey, Rubi, the coolest of cavaliers calmly puffed on a cigaret.

Then the bride kissed the groom and the groom polished off two whisky-and-sodas.

Doris, 34 to Rubi's 40 had been travelling around in (diplomatic) circles for some time. Her first marriage, to James Cromwell, (former U. S. Ambassador to Canada) ended in divorce the year before she met Rubi at a party given by Ali Khan on the Riviera.

According to his pals, Rubi was "much taken" with the dol. 300,000,000 tobacco heiress. "The only drawback," Rubi reportedly wailed to friends "is that her fortune is an obstacle—not an asset to me."

So Rubi is supposed to have insisted that a pre-nuptial agreement be drawn up stipulating that he wasn't to receive a penny before, during or after their marriage—just in case it didn't work out. This agreement was to be widely publicized at his request.

Just who "insisted" on what is a matter securely locked in the files of Doris' Paris lawyers, but the care and feeding of an American heiress didn't exactly break the Rubirosa bankroll.

On Oct. 27, 1948, Doris received a Reno divorce from Rubirosa. It was "granted in 30 minutes, and there was no "residence" problem, since Doris owned an estate in Washoe County Nevada.

### HIS LOVE MYSTERY

Doris had told friends previously that "mysterious forces" were trying to "break up" her marriage. But Doris was always a gal who figured she could afford anything but scandal.

On the fashionable Right Bank

## Rage Among Wives And Menace To Husbands, He Beats Record Of Casanova

Rubi, then 32, complete with top-hat, cutaway and portfolio was footloose and fancy. He walked along the Bois Boulogne with an independent air. And why not? Dictator Trujillo had handed him a five-figure salary and a safe-conduct certificate.

Bewies of palpitating Parisiennes were knocking on the Embassy door making his life practically unbearable.

"Women", his friend solemnly swears, make passes at Rubi. Rubi does not make passes at them. Women and cats are curious creatures. A man has a reputation for being a Great Lover. They want to find out for themselves.

We'll let that pass and go back to 1939. That year one woman was the rage of Paris. Strawberry blonde Danielle Darrieux, top movie actress in the nation. Danielle was young, lovely, wealthy and disillusioned.

Her marriage to playwright Henri Decoin had ended in the divorce courts. She was only 20. And she figured all men were a picture of the French word that roughly translated, means "cads."

Danielle was one gal in Paris who was not chasing Rubi. So Rubi did the only logical thing for a diplomat to do. He manoeuvred. He rented an apart-

street fight and almost killed. Shot in the same fight was the wife of Greek diplomat, Spiro Vassilopoulos. Rushed to a hospital, near death and with three bullets in his back, Rubi underwent emergency surgery. Danielle posed for pictures by his bedside.

Official spokesmen for the Dominican and Greek Embassies stated that "Nazi gangsters are still on the loose carrying French credentials", and that "they were responsible."

Upon his recovery, Rubi and Danielle headed for the Riviera and the "International Set."

### RICHEST GIRL

Among the celebrities on the Riviera was Doris Duke. But life, as Danielle put it in her divorce suit, was "too gay and too wearing. A round of endless parties." "I love Rubi dearly," she told friends, "but he's just too much for me."

Their divorce became final in 1947, and a few months later, Rubi was to marry Doris Duke—"the richest girl in the world" and gain dubious fame as "a Rubi of Great Price."

On Sept. 1, 1947, in the Dominican Embassy in Paris, Doris Duke became the third Mrs. Rubirosa. Throughout the 10 minute ceremony in which the "richest girl in

in Paris, Rubi owns a private house fully staffed with servants. Earl Blackwell, head of "Celebrity Service" visited there last Summer.

"The whole top floor," Earl reveals "is one big boxing ring. Rubi works out there daily, sparring not with amateurs, but with the best professional fighters. He keeps himself in top condition," which is probably why more irate husbands haven't taken a poke at him.

Meanwhile, George Saunders who out-suares Rubi on-screen but was leading a quiet personal life until he met Zsa Zsa, has filed for divorce from the most glamorous of the three little sisters from Hungary. His intimates say the "only reason he's charging 'mental cruelty' is that George is a gentleman."

Today, Zsa Zsa and Rubi are making no secret of their romance. They held hands this summer on the Riviera and in Manhattan's plushier nite-spots.

A final secret of Rubi's success with the ladies is that he is a man completely without prejudice.

"I have no preference as to blondes, brunets or red-heads," he told press agent Curly Harris recently. "They are all wonderful. But I am still searching for the ideal woman."

It should please and surprise Zsa Zsa to know that "Casanova, 1953" is still marching on, surveying the field.



# CONCEPT OF INCARNATION

## In Christianity

### THE NATIVITY

## DYNAMICS OF THE THEORY EXPLAINED

"WHY do the Christians consider Christ as the one and only Incarnation of God? What is their concept of Incarnation?" were questions put to me by an M. A. student during one of my lectures on the Comparative Study of Religions. I begged the querist's permission to postpone the answer as it involved a few unusual notions.

This week, however, while we celebrate Christmas, the most widely known Christian festival of the Incarnation, I feel it is the right occasion to write an article in response to those pertinent and interesting questions.

### The Problem

In fact, the idea of Incarnation as "the putting on of flesh by the divine", is found in many great religions of the world. In Christianity, however, this idea acquires a peculiar significance. Here, by Incarnation is meant neither a mere putting on of flesh by a "pre-existing" Divinity, for the God that is born in the flesh, is born eternally, nor does it signify a complete humanization of the Divinity, for the individual that is born, though a perfect man, has no mere 'human' personality. How then can we conceive it?

Harnack in his celebrated History of the Christian Dogma remarks, that in order to grasp the Christian idea of Incarnation, one must possess a special frame of mind.

Truly, seven centuries of assiduous controversies led by the greatest minds of the time from the East and the West, beginning with the famous Gnostics, have not been able to exhaust the contents of that idea. Augustine, with all his depth of mind and heart, is found to be insipid and colourless when he turns to the subject of the Incarnation. In his Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, he humorously confesses his difficulty by saying that those who attempt to consider the Incarnation in a way proportionate to its worth, will find that the number of their days is very short. Even today, in spite of all our historical, logical, metaphysical, linguistic and analytical acumen, when we handle those old Latin formulae which contain the Christian doctrine of Incarnation, we have to acknowledge that their slight variation even materially, in the order in which their words are placed, is apt to lead us to disastrous conclusions. What, then, is this extraordinary Christian meaning applied to the word "Incarnation?"

### Origin Of The Word

In the Christian Tradition, the word 'Incarnation', from the Latin "Incarnatio", is a literal translation of the Greek "sarkousis" or "ensarkousis". These Greek expressions depend on the words of St. John's Gospel "kai o logos sarkē egeneto", "and the Word was made flesh", by which the author refers to a mysterious event which took place in Palestine not long before the time when John the Baptist, of whose life and execution by Herodes Antipas we know from the historian Flavius Josephus, came preaching on the banks of the Jordan. Great modern philosophers, Hegel in particular, have made abundant use of the above-

mentioned text of St. John's Gospel in order to develop their Philosophy of History. However, since we are not interested in the philosophical aspect of the text, but rather in the religious meaning of these enigmatic words, let us take Augustine, one of the greatest of Christian doctors, one

By Albert De Mendonca S.J.

who for fifteen years meditated upon them, as our guide, and let us try to penetrate the analogies and comparisons he uses to illustrate the Christian Concept of Incarnation.

### St. Augustine's Explanation

God, explains Augustine, is the Highest Life. The Highest Life is the supreme Good. Therefore, God is the Supreme Good. Now, it is of the nature of the good to spread itself, to diffuse itself to give itself to others. God, however, is the one simple Reality, how then is this diffusion possible in God? ... On the other hand, God being the Highest Life is the Supreme Intelligence, for life is a self-moving or immanent activity and intelligence is the highest immanent activity. This is the reason why Aristotle called intelligence life itself. Hence, for God, to be is to know and to know is to live and vice-versa. It is, therefore, by way of intelligence that God diffuses His goodness. In fact, from the depth of God's supreme goodness, the light of His Self-Knowledge shines forth in an Infinite Thought, the Absolute Idea, the Logos, the Word. God does not express His Thought or Word in order to know Himself. Rather he produces it out of His overflowing Self-Knowledge. God's Thought is perfect and unique, not successive as ours is. God's Thought is eternal. As there never was a stage when God was not thinking, so there can never be a stage when He will cease to think. Yet, His Thought is not something finished and done with. It is not an event at some remote point beyond the horizon of time and that now merely exists in the mind of God. No. God's Word is ever being expressed at this moment and will continue to be expressed without end. "Beginningless", yet, "eternally beginning", always present, always new always infinite.

A thought is at the same time an expression of the object known. With us, on account of our imperfect knowledge, our thoughts cannot perfectly express the reality that they signify. God's knowledge, on the contrary, is really identical with the object known, which is His own Self. Consequently, He necessarily expresses in His Word all that He is in Himself: being and nature, knowledge and love, substance

and power, simplicity and plenitude, attributes and perfections; the idea of all possible creatures, the fullness of the Supreme Life. All these perfections God communicates to His Infinite Thought; hence, the Word of God mirrors and reflects identically the very Self of God, so that His Word is the most perfect Image of Himself.

### Image Of Himself

An image, strictly speaking, is a means of knowledge, an intermediary through which objects that are not immediately apprehended, may be known. A man unable to see his own face uses a mirror in order to apprehend it through its image. The image of God, however, is not just an expression of God's Self through which God knows Himself, but it is a Living Image, for in the act of producing it, God transfuses into it all that He has and all that He is, except His property of being Its Original.

Hence God's Image is the recipient of God's Eternal Life, and is distinct from the Original Whom It reproduces and imitates, in so far as It presents to the Original the very Original and, in a way, puts the Original before Himself.

Christian Tradition refers to It as "God of God" and "Light of Light"; the "Splendour of the Almighty", the "Brightness of the Eternal Light", the "Magnificent Fruit of God's Intelligence", the "Emanation of God's Glory". In fact, the Image of God remaining within God, is, indeed, a "Person" in its strictest sense, for It possesses all the properties of a person, i.e. life, self-subsistence, and intellectual nature.

A thought is an intellectual conception. Like living nature which expresses itself in its offspring, the mind conceives and generates the thought in which it expresses its knowledge. The Living Image of God being the Thought of God, is said to be intellectually "conceived", "generated" or "begotten", God, the source of all fecundity, in consequence of this eternal act of intellectual generation, is rightly described as the Personal Eternal Father, and the Word of God, in as much as It is the term of God's eternal intellectual generation, is the Personal Eternal Son. This is He of Whom St. John speaks in his Gospel:

"In the beginning was the Word, the Word was with God and the Word WAS God. It was through Him that all things came into being. In Him there was Life, and that Life was the Light of all men... and the Word was made flesh and lived among men"—Jesus Christ.

The Image which the Word of God is, is an ideal Image which transcends all images we know. Our experience tells us that we cannot recognize an image unless we know beforehand the original of that image. For instance, we cannot recognize a picture unless we previously know the person whose picture it is. With us men, it is not really the image that first reveals the original, but it is the original that ultimately reveals the image. It is not so with God. God's Image is so perfect that It is the Image that reveals the Original, and not vice versa. "No man" writes St. John in his Gospel, "has ever seen God, but it is His Son (His Image) that reveals God to us". This fact throws immense light upon a specific incident in his Gospel.

St. John relates to us that at the Last Supper the Apostle Philip asked Christ to show him God and Christ replied: "I have been so long a time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? He that hath seen Me, hath seen the Father".

By these words Christ identifies Himself with the Eternal Son of God, the perfect Image Who, be-



"Truth is Light", so goes the beautiful saying, but to Christians the world over. "Peace on Earth to men of Goodwill" is associated with the season of Christmas and the birth of Christ which is represented in this black and white sketch of the donkey with Blessed Mary being led in by the innkeeper at Bethlehem, while St. Joseph, the foster father walks behind.

## 'And The Word Was Made Flesh'

ing one with God, it the perfect manifestation of God,

created, and which he had lost the first man?

### The Incarnation And Mankind

According to the Christian Revelation, God created man in order to make him His Divine Life. Consequently, the same Life Which God communicates to His Eternal Son, was to overflow from the bosom of the Divinity to reach and transfigure into a God-like bliss, the creatures drawn out of nothing. It is again St. John who explains this design of God in his first Epistle when He writes: "our fellowship is with the Father and the Son". Now does God fulfill this magnificent design by which He wishes finite men to have part in His Eternal Life? How will He cause us to enter into His fellowship? How shall we live the Life of God? "How shall Time possess Eternity?" asks Augustine.

The questions which I decided to answer at the outset will now have their answer.

The first man who represented in God's eyes the whole of mankind received the Divine Life as a pure gift from his Creator. This gift was to be confirmed by an act of free will on the part of man. But he failed to fulfill this expectation. The first man fell and his fall was of mankind. Separated from God, mankind, like a planet detached from its sun, revolved only round itself. Its own little self became the dislocated centre of its activity. Man had lost his true end, was exhausted and sick, but the cause of this sickness was his very self. He no longer had any source whence he might renew his strength except his own self, and this self was his misery. To the ancient St. Paul, as to the modern Dr. Klausner, the Ancient Civilisation appears as a "world decaying for lack of God and social morality". How could the reconciliation of man with God be possible? How could man receive again the Divine Life, the end for which he had been

### Jesus Christ

As we have seen, an intimate communication of Divine Life actually takes place with God and from this communication proceeds the Eternal Son. On this supposition, it appears more appropriate, if God so wills, than that the proceeding person, the Son, be sent down to fallen human nature, by this, the Eternal and Internal procession of the Son in the bosom of God will be continued externally in time, and, consequently, the prior communication of the Divine Life which takes place in God will be projected into the outer World. This is, precisely, what we see in the Christian Mystery of the Incarnation.

The Word whom God eternally in the interior of His being is sent to the outer world, the created human nature; the Word was made flesh; the Son of God assumes or takes on to Himself a human nature, a human soul and body. This being is Jesus Christ.

Perfect God by His Eternal generation, He is perfect Incarnation. His temporal Incarnation, Him the union between Divinity and Humanity is so close, there is only one single Word, that of the Eternal Word, which communicates His Divine Life to Him by Eternal Generation. He communicates It to the man Nature which He has assumed. Hence the same Life that exists in God, vivifies the Humanity of Christ, and it is through His Humanity that It has overflowed from Him. Consequently, the whole human race, in the life of Jesus Christ, is made true sense universal and participating to be shared in and participated by the multitude of human beings forming on body with Christ, living His life.

### The Dynamics

At the heart of the Christian doctrine of Incarnation lies (Continued on Page 23, col.





Loaded with gift parcels and her smile radiant with the merry spirit of the Xmas season 20th Century-Fox star BETTY GRABLE is seen above in the exclusive photograph.

## A CHRISTMAS I'LL NEVER FORGET

by Syd Charisse

FOR a girl of sixteen, Christmas can be either the happiest day of her life, or the loneliest. In my sixteenth year, I thought it would be the loneliest.

I was away from home for the first time in my life—an ocean and a continent separated me from my mother, father and brother. They were at our ranch home at Amarillo, Texas. I was in a hotel room in Paris.

When I signed with the Ballet Russe in 1941 for the European tour, it seemed exciting, glamorous and thrilling. It was all that, until Christmas morning, when I awakened, looked at the bare four walls of my room, and remembered the fragrance of our spice-laden kitchen, sparkling Christmas tree, laughter of my mother, and warm love of my parents. Waves of homesickness assailed me. I wanted to go home!

Career, the ballet, dancing meant nothing. I wanted to sit at my Christmas table with my family.

Then I heard the ringing of bells—beautiful chimes reverberated through my room. They seemed far off—but right there. I dressed hurriedly. It wasn't even six o'clock in the morning. I ran outside and kept running toward the sounds of those bells. Breathless, I found myself outside the doors of Notre Dame. I went inside—and there, in the hush and beauty of the Cathedral, found the peace and happiness which Christmas had, and which always hold for me.

No longer was I far away and alone. This is the Christmas I will never forget.

### LONGEST PLATFORM SEAT

According to London Midland Region, a British Railways Magazine, Kirkby-in-Furness can claim to possess the longest platform of any railway station in Britain. This one seat is 135 feet in length and can accommodate 100 people sitting side by side. It's a rest in the sea marsh retaining wall and the seat is a great place when summer specials arrive with parties of children on school excursions.

## X'Mas And Tradition

Christmas and tradition are pretty closely wrapped together for me.

In England, the social life of Christmas Day is strictly a family affair. The family gathers for the unwrapping of gifts, family talk and reminiscences and, of course, to eat the traditional goose.

My wife, Jean, and I do not have any family in Hollywood so we get together with some very close friends—friends with whom we have such close ties that they are practically family.

In England, the day following Christmas is also a holiday called Boxer Day. If Jean and I are not working, we shall celebrate

that day too. In England, it is a day for making the rounds of friends to exchange gifts and, should I say, to share refreshments.

The way distance encompasses us in Hollywood, they could well use a Boxer Day just to give one the time to get around!

For instance, our very good friends (I'll leave the name out, it would be name-dropping!); well,

anyway, they live at Malibu Beach, a mere twenty-five miles drive from our home. Then another ten miles to friends in Pacific Palisades, and another ten to Palos Verdes, and so on before we return to our own home in Beverly Hills.

I guess if we did have a holiday the day after Christmas in Hollywood, it would be a holiday for all but petrol station attendants!

by Stewart Langer

## PUP, TOYS AND TRICYCLE

By Lana Turner

WITHOUT a doubt, the first Christmas with her first baby is the one a woman will always remember.

I am no exception. The Christmas of 1943 is a Red Letter Day in my life. My little girl, Cheryl Christine, was just five months old. But that didn't keep me from rushing out to buy a ceiling-high tree, doll, buggy, baby doll, doll house, puppy dog and, yes, a tricycle!

Naturally, who had the fun

that morning? Certainly not Cheryl. She was interested in only two things. Sleeping. And formula.

The fun was all for her mother. As a little girl my parents had made much of Christmas. Then my mother and I were left alone after my father's death and Christmas became a quiet day, sometimes a lonely one. But one always filled with love. I wanted the gayest kind of Christmas always for Cheryl.

That morning I sat under the

tree and with my mother watched my baby in her crib, and had the time of my life.

Later in the evening, a group of my own friends arrived for dinner. Of course, I came in for plenty of teasing about the pup, toys and tricycle I had bought for a five-months-old baby.

I didn't care. It was a wonderful Christmas.



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## CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

By Greer Garson

CHRISTMAS, through the centuries, has come to mean many different things to many different people.

To some, including many of my friends, Christmas is inseparably linked with snow, holly, mistletoe, a blazing hearth.

To others, including many of my distant friends, it means a blistering day in the desert, turkey al fresco, plum pudding in the Australian bush.

To many Californians, judging by their more popular Christmas cards, it means the red scarlet splotch of the poinsettia flower, a dip in the benign Pacific, or a two-hour drive to the nearby snow-covered Sierras.

I like to think of Christmas in what we happily tell ourselves is the "traditional" manner—breath vapourizing in the crisp air, the crackle of log and the crunch of snow, and that inner warmth which comes to all at this season of the year.

For Christmas, at least to me, is more than just a date on the calendar, more than just a festive occasion for giving.

I always try to remember that December 25th is a birthday, a birthday which changed the entire thinking of men and women.

December 25th—Christmas—was the birth of Christianity. I can't think of a better reason or occasion for rejoicing.

### There Is A Santa Claus

The most famous place with a Christmas flavour is Santa Claus, the little village in Indiana, United States, which hits the headlines every November, when letters and parcels pour in from all parts of the world so that they can be re-addressed and plainly post-marked with the magic words "Santa Claus".



Lady Rama Rau Tells

# HOW FAMILY PLANNING CAME TO INDIA

By ANNE GUTHRIE

"WOMEN, I believe, have a deeper feeling for the spiritual values than men have," said Dhanvanthi Rama Rau, when on a lecture tour in the United States. "That was why Gandhi's campaign aroused so many women of India."

To know Lady Rama Rau and her varied activities is to know the history of work for social welfare in her country, for she has been identified with the women's movement since its earliest days. Now her special concern is the Family Planning Association, of which she is president. "This work," she said, "is just one more step and a logical one in our concern for social welfare."

As this association was a new development since I left India eight years ago, I was eager to hear how it started, for governmental concern for control of population in a country the size of India is a unique development.

## Sanger's Visit

As has been usual with many of the forward movements of India, the All India Women's Conference was the pioneer but only in a limited way. Then in 1938 Margaret Sanger came to India, toured the country, and addressed many audiences.

The women listened. "They listened with great interest," Lady Rama Rau said, "for here was a subject that concerned them and was closely allied to other social problems with which they were familiar."

So they began talking about birth control in a more open fashion. Various groups planned for clinics and several were opened. Then the war came and the work was interrupted.

The war over, Lady Rama Rau came to the United States when her husband was appointed ambassador to Washington. Here she became familiar with the work of the United Nations and for the first time realized that India's pro-

blem was a part of the whole world problem of population.

## New Slant

This gave her a new slant for her work and, on her return to India in 1947, it was decided that the time had come to separate the birth control work from the other social concerns of the AIWC and give it an entity of its own. So the Family Planning Association of India was founded and Lady Rama Rau became its president.

However, for some time the work was scattered, with a minimum of co-ordination. Little information of what was being done in one place ever reached other parts of the vast sub-continent. So in 1951 the first National Conference was convened in Bombay.

In the minds of those who were responsible for the planning, it was primarily a conference to give wider publicity to the movement. To their surprise 110 delegates arrived, a few representing organizations, but many coming on their own because of their interest. They met for three days and, entirely under Indian leadership, they discussed and planned for the future of the movement.

The success of this meeting gave them courage to go ahead on a larger scale and the following year they met again in Bombay, this time as an international conference with 450 delegates from 14 countries and with many international leaders of the movement present.

## Bigger Problem

It made the Indian leaders rea-



Lady Rama Rau

lize that both the clinic phase and the question of population were a part of a broader problem of family welfare.

Formerly interest had been due largely to the economic problem of the individual with the large family or to the fear of the economic effects of an ever increasing population in a country which

is much more serious in a country with a vast population and a low income than in a country like yours."

One realizes how true this is when one stops to remember that our annual per capita income in the United States is over \$1,000, while in India it is \$55.

## First Steps

In October of 1952 after the international conference, the association opened a regular clinic in Bombay where in the first ten months more than 3,300 persons came for help and advice. Today in Bombay there are 30 clinics, of which 18 are run by the municipality. Poona, Madras, Delhi, and a number of the larger cities have also opened clinics, while in Lucknow, the government in co-operation with the Red Cross has established 52 clinics in the province of Uttar Pradesh.

When I asked Lady Rama Rau if there was much interest in the United Nation among the women leaders in India, she replied as though surprised at my question, "Why of course! We follow closely all that goes on, especially in the social field. Naturally in our

been achieved, we of India must learn to play a new role and assume our share of responsibility in world affairs."

After she had shown me the pictures of her four grand-children of whom, like every grandmother, she is very proud, I asked Lady Rama Rau about her own youth. Her family came from Kashmir but because her father was in Government service in connection with the railways, which are Government-owned in India, he was sent to many different places.

## What Changes!

She was born while he was stationed near Poona in West India and then had her school days in the south, going to school in Madras and taking her "English Honours" at Madras University. After graduation she taught for two years in Queen Mary's College there.

Her marriage to Benegal Rama Rau was somewhat disturbing to her family and friends for, while they were of the same caste, she did the unusual in marrying a man who was not a Kashmiri.

"What changes I have seen!" she exclaimed. "I married outside of my community. Then

# WOMEN'S BODY TAKES LEAD

seldom has sufficient food for its 360 million people.

It surprised me when Lady Rama Rau said that the population increase for India and the United States were almost the same. In the period from 1941 to 1951, the annual increase in India was 1.26 per cent, while in the United States it was 1.36 per cent. "However," she explained, "this increase

field we watch the work of the population commission and hope to send a delegate to the UN Population Conference when it meets in Rome in September of 1954."

She went on to say that in the days of the League of Nations, the work seemed remote, communications were limited and India's chief concern was her own independence. "Now that this has

my first daughter married a Low Brahmin, so married outside of her caste. A niece married a Muslim, so her marriage was outside of our religious group and now my other daughter marries an American, so marries outside of her race."

It was in her university days that Dhanvanthi Rama Rau's interest in "causes" began. In those days the struggle was for women to claim their rights as women and to organize. Even to talk about such things was unheard of. As she recalled those early days, she smiled at the thought of her first efforts.

"My lectures today are quite different! Then we held drawing room meetings and it was a contest between the squalling babies on the floor and the speaker. One never knew who would win the contest." But evidently the speakers won for the Women's India Association established to work for political rights for women came into being.

By 1927 the women realized they were ready for a truly national movement and the All India Women's Conference was organized at a conference in Poona.

When I asked her what she believed was the chief responsibility of women today, Lady Rama Rau replied without hesitation, "To work to insure peace. Women have an important part to play in the elimination of causes that threaten world peace."

"I am convinced," she added, "that it means much more to men than to men. So it is very important that we establish close contacts between women of all countries."

"We must establish a harmony of interests. If only we could impress upon people the fact that the things we strive for are really the same. If we could join forces to attain these ideals, we would surely help to some extent to ease the conflict."

During my days in India, it was remarkable that a country should have two truly great figures in the same generation: Gandhi in the political field, Tagore in the cultural. As I said good-bye to Lady Rama Rau, I thought, "It has happened again. This time it is two women."

Vijayalakshmi Pandit brought to her country the highest honour that can be given in the political field, while Dhanvanthi Rama Rau in the field of social work is an outstanding leader of whom her country can be equally proud.

# Try It This X'Mas

IT IS a game, good for children in the Merry Season,—children from 12 to 80. Preferably of the species male. Why? That will come out at the end. High-brows, lowbrows, middlebrows, all can join in it. Try it this X'mas when charades pall and music ceases to soothe the savage breast.

All you have to do is to be able to think. I am afraid, folks who cannot think will not find the game interesting.

The principle of the game is that no two persons think alike. How does a man think? Give a man a subject,—abstract or concrete, as you like. The man takes it up and at once starts on his thought-tour. From object to object, from thought to thought, the minds flit like the busy bee, till it gets tired and flits no more.

Supposing you took a thing like a hat or a stick and offered it to Gilbert Chesterton or Bernard Shaw,—two great thinkers,—and asked them to start thinking with the object as the stimulus. If you took their respective tests after a quarter of an hour's survey, you would be surprised at the diversities shown in the results.

I got the idea of the game from an essay contributed by Chesterton ever so many years ago to the London *Daily News* entitled "What I Found in My Pocket." Being marooned in a Railway compartment on a wet day with not a man or a book to study, Chesterton turned his pockets inside out and made an inventory of the contents. And then he started on the game of ruminating on every one of the things that came out.

Tram-tickets, a pocket knife, a box of matches, a piece of chalk, and

a current coin of the realm were the courses which made up the thought-feast of this giant. He worked himself up to a romantic fervour over each item. If you knew your Chesterton, you would see how the dynamo of his mind would work on the theme.

To Chesterton, the tram-tickets brought in the Cross of St. George, the pocket-knife conjured up visions of the first man delving deep into dim, damp woods and the feudal swords and wheels of war, the matches brought in a picture of fire as a "fierce, female thing" the chalk reminded him of ancient frescoes and the coin recalled Caesar and Law and Order from earliest times to the present day.

It is a fascinating study watching the thought-current at work. You can never tell which way it will go with a man. Not even with yourself. Two classes of research-workers have harnessed this process to useful purpose, the psychiatrists and the criminologists. I think you know how they do it.

I have nothing to do with either of these admirable avocations. But a very fine pastime can be created out of the process amongst men of average intelligence. You will see when I have explained it in detail, that your boy of 12 will be quite good at it,—will probably beat you at the game.

As I sit writing in this 20'x16' den of mine, I see that the room contains quite a number of things. I had no notion what the number might be till I started counting them. Before I had finished even a half of the room, I found that I had made about 300 separate items. And my den is not furnished on Victorian lines.

And then I did what Chesterton

did. I took up the commonest item in the list,—"door"—and made myself go through the catechism. And this was the result. "Door-wood-tree-dryad-goblin-Gobelin-tapestries-pastry-Benedictine-monks-taper-Brutus-Anthony-Matheson Lang—" and so on.

Do you see how I jumped from "taper" to "Brutus"? You will if you recall the tent scene in "Julius Caesar": "How ill this taper burns!"—immediately before the appearance of Caesar's apparition before Brutus. Matheson Lang's Mark Anthony was considered a masterpiece those days. And somehow, the "Benedictine" seemed to be a good follow-up to good pastry. Each link has a reason behind it.

My point is that if you submit any of these words to a roomful of people, and ask each of them to make a chain of the "follow-ups", the results will not only be surprising but often most diverting. I think you will not find any two of the chains coincide.

This, then, is my game. When you are fed up with Charades and General Post, or finding a word in six letters with the clue letters M-R-R and meaning "what you would like to do to your Income-Tax collector if permitted by law," try it. The number participating may be anything from four to twenty.

Let the leader distribute sheets of paper amongst the players and then call out three or four items which the latter take down as heads of as many columns. A time-limit is then fixed. My own idea is that it should not exceed 10 minutes. And then the players put down column-wise under the headings such words as occur to them is logical sequence. It is, of course, essential that there must be a logical sequence.

## PATTER: By Asude

When the time-limit is reached, the leader calls out "Time!", and collects the lists. These may be handed to a small Committee for judging. The judges compare the ingenuity and originality shown by the entrants in their mental reactions,—and it will not be a bad idea to award a suitable prize to the most intriguing chain.

In cold print, all this may sound to be rather "stodgy" and not quite the thing for the boys,—but if you give it a trial, just once,—you will find that you were wrong in your first impressions. Some of the "reactions" in the list will be so startling that they will need clarification,—and when the clarification is given, you will marvel at the working of the human mind.

For instance, once when I was playing the game with a lot of boys, I gave amongst other items the homely item "Barrel" for a cue-word. One of the lads wrote "Behar" under "Barrel." For my life, I could not see the connection between "Barrel" and "Behar", and so I asked him for enlightenment.

He said that the first thing that came to his mind when he read the word "Barrel" was no thing at all, but a man,—the Chief Minister of Behar. I did not press for further enlightenment,—for I have seen the Chief Minister of Behar.

You see, the link-word must be a spontaneous thought. You must be honest to yourself,—and to the Committee,—as that boy was. There must be no vacillating, or erasing, or changing your mind. You noted what I said? No changing of the mind. I am sure you now see why I advised you to stick to the species male.



# DANGEROUS WHEN WET

FOR THE HIGGINS FAMILY, THE DAY STARTED IN TYPICAL FASHION. THEY WERE UP AT DAWN AND AFTER BREAKFAST THEY BUSIED THEMSELVES WITH THE MANY CHORES THAT MADE UP THE MORNING'S ROUTINE ON THE DAIRY FARM. THEN, THERE CAME A BRIEF INTERLUDE OF RELAXATION.

Pa Higgins, a pleasant-faced farmer, came out of the farmhouse, wearing an old bathrobe. He had a towel slung over his shoulder. In quick succession, he was followed by his family. First came Ma Higgins, his wife, then Suzie, his part and blonde sixteen-year-old daughter and then the baby of the family, who was called "Junior." Bringing up the rear was the eldest daughter, Katy. All were wearing bathrobes.

Being a farmer was Pa Higgins' vocation. His true love, however, was physical fitness, and the thing that gave him the most satisfaction, was that his fine and healthy family had been awarded first prize as the healthiest family in the county.

And handsome and healthy indeed they were. Pa Higgins, though no longer a young man, was robust and well muscled. His figure was youthful, belying the gray that touched his head. Ma Higgins, mother of three, was slim and handsome. As for the three girls, the only word to describe them adequately was wonderful. Particularly this was true of Katy. Her face was beautiful, her hair auburn and curly and her form was rounded in all the right places, but was slim and athletic.

With Pa leading the way, they went directly to the swimming hole, a rustic pond with lily pads and a natural dam. On the grass beside the pool, they dropped their bathrobes and Pa ordered the whole family through a series of brisk callisthenics. Then into the water they went.

All except Katy. She took part in the callisthenics, but only tested the water with her toe, and primacing at its coldness, settled herself on a tree stump and opened a book. It was titled: "The Dairy Herd—Feeding and Health." When the family finished its swim, Pa affectionately reproved Katy. She was getting soft, he told her. For three days now she had not taken her swim. All her energy was going into worrying about the dairy farm. "Take care of the body," he said, "and the brain will take care of itself!" With that, he ordered her into the pool for forty laps.

Katy sighed as the rest of the family trooped off for lunch. She looked at the water distastefully, but Pa's orders were orders, so she dove neatly off the board, and with a bored yet determined look, began to swim around the pool.

She had completed one round, when noises attracted her attention. At first, it seemed to be as if a radio was blaring out a jingle of some sort. Then there was the sound of a truck, the squeal of brakes and sound of cows mooing. Katy decided to investigate.

On the road she found a good part of Higgins Farm Dairy herd in its midst, a truck. A big, brash-looking, brightly dressed young man was very ineffectually trying to shoo and shove the cows off the road.

"Why don't you ask her to move like a gentleman?" Katy called.

"That's no gentleman, that's a cow. And that's a joke," the young man replied. Then he turned and looked at Katy and his eyes grew wide with appreciation. "The farmer's daughter?" he asked unbelievably.

"And the travelling salesman. That's the second joke," Katy answered. She turned her attention to the cows and quickly had them off the road.

"Thanks," said the young man. "I'm Windy Webbe." He planted himself in Katy's path and started to talk rapidly. The truck, he explained, was the Liqueapep carnival truck, which moved from town to town giving shows. Liqueapep was a boon to mankind, a tonic and elixir that made the puny strong. But then, looking at Katy's trim figure, he decided that she didn't need any. Would she come to town, see the show that he was putting on that afternoon, and then have dinner with him. Katy withered him with a look.

asked. "That we have to see!" The entire family went to town.

FOR all his brashness, Windy put on a good show for his

A serialised story of the  
M-G-M Technicolor motion picture.

By

M. G. Maynard

product, Liqueapep. He made a big speech, with lots of jokes, extolling the virtues of Liqueapep. He distributed samples. His assistant, Hercules, who drove the truck, ex-



For a moment they strained against each other. A look of incredulity spread over Windy's face.

but Windy decided to take that risk. And so, slapping at the mosquitoes, he continued his sales talk, selling Windy Webbe as he never sold anything before. He really had fallen for Katy.

In the farmhouse, Pa Higgins had decided that Windy's visit had lasted long enough. He went out to the porch to say goodnight to the young man.

Always the salesman, Windy offered Pa a bottle of Liqueapep. Nothing could offend Pa Higgins more. "Nothing wrong with me," he announced. "Come, take my arms."

"Take it easy, Pop, you might strain yourself," Windy advised him. Nevertheless, he took Pa Higgins' outstretched hand, and

Higgins. This is the biggest thing that ever happened to you and Katy. She's going to swim the English Channel!"

It was easy enough for Windy to sell his boss on the idea. The vision of a beautiful girl swimming the English Channel and emerging in a bathing suit with LIQUAPEP plastered across it in big letters, was enough for him. It would sell more Liqueapep than had ever been sold before. It would be the biggest advertising stunt in the elixir field.

As for Katy, she greeted the idea with a grimace. She was not interested in fame and fortune. She was in the milk business.

But Pa thought it was a good idea. And so did Ma Higgins. "Think of the farm," Pa advised Katy. "You'll be able to buy the prize bull that you want."

He turned to Windy. "She'll do it, too. Any daughter of mine can do it. As far as that goes, I've still got my wind. I can do it too!"

"That's the best idea of all!" Windy roared. "The biggest stunt I ever thought of. No one else has ever thought of it. Not only one entrant swims the Channel, but five. An entire family. We'll call it 'The Liqueapep Family!'"

Pa beamed. Ma Higgins nodded enthusiastically. Suzie Higgins and "Junior" capered around the room.

Only Katy shook her head despairingly. But there was nothing she could do about it.

With Liqueapep paying all the bills, the family immediately set sail for England. The flood of publicity began. Newspapers were quick to play up the fact that never before had an entire family attempted to swim the Channel. Photographs of Pa Higgins and his happy brood, all holding bottles of Liqueapep, appeared in newspapers. But as for drinking Liqueapep, that they did only once. It tasted horrible. Every step of their journey was photographed and publicized. Katy felt that she was not a person, but an institution.



With Liqueapep paying all the bills the family immediately set sail for England.

"Look for me," she advised him. "And if I'm not there by Thursday, you'll know that something happened."

Windy shook his head and climbed back on the truck. It wasn't often that he was defeated.

Katy had no intention of going to Windy's show, but that afternoon she found herself attending it. When she left Windy, he had thrust a leaflet advertising Liqueapep into her hands. At lunch, she tried to interest Pa Higgins in discussing the purchase of a sire bull to improve the herd, but characteristically, Pa was more concerned with matters of health and strength.

"Anyway, Katy, where would you get the money for a prize sire bull?" Ma Higgins asked with her usual common sense.

But then Pa noticed the leaflet about Liqueapep. "The Liqueapep Health Show? What's that?" he

inquired. "Muscle-bound," was Pa Higgins' verdict.

Then came the entertainment, an amateur show, in which the townspeople performed. This was the spot in which Suzie Higgins shone. She sang a song and won first prize—a whole case of Liqueapep. And when Windy Webbe realized that Suzie was Katy's sister, he volunteered to deliver the case that evening, personally. Any excuse was a good one, if it brought him close to the lovely Katy Higgins.

That evening, Windy, having delivered the case of Liqueapep to Suzie, sat on the porch with Katy. As voluble as ever, he talked on and on, assaulting the barrier of Katy's indifference. He was a promoter, he told her, and his present job was only temporary, taken as a favour to Colonel Carver, maker of Liqueapep. But soon he would do big things. The first thing he would do would be turning off the porch light. Katy warned him about the mosquitoes,

they hand-wrestled. For a moment they strained against each other. A look of incredulity spread over Windy's face. Then Pa exerted real strength, and Windy was thrown to the porch with a loud crash.

The next morning, when the family came out of the house for morning callisthenics and swim, Windy was there. His arm was in a sling, Pa, having shown that he was the better of the two in spite of all the Liqueapep that Windy might have drunk, greeted him in a friendly manner. With Katy in the pool making up for the swimming that she had missed in the previous days, Pa told Windy that the whole family swam well. They had once completed a fourteen mile swim, along the entire length of the Winapoochet River. The swim had been sponsored by the feed and grain store as a piece of advertising.

"Can she swim twenty miles?" Windy asked.

"She could if she were going some place."

"What an idea! This is big! Mind if I use your telephone, Mr.

In Dover, England, Katy learned that the Channel swim was not twenty miles as Windy had told her, but thirty miles or more. It was true that it was twenty miles from Dover to the coast of France. But a swimmer had to zig-zag with the fierce currents to get across. The family gasped when they learned that the longest Channel crossing on record was forty-two miles.

Windy was stunned. "You mean I'll have to row forty-two miles?" he demanded.

The first morning, they saw the other contestants, for this was a contest sponsored by a British newspaper. There was a huge Egyptian, a couple of Englishmen, and men and women from Norway, Finland, Switzerland and other countries, all attracted by the fame awaiting them if they could conquer the savage cross-tides and waves of the Channel.

To Windy, however, the most interesting of the contestants was a French girl, Gigi. When she threw off her bathrobe and walked past to the water's edge, he could see the world, "Bell-

(Continued on Page 18 col 4)



# talking of BOOKS

## They All Spoke For Americans

### WALT WHITMAN WAS ABE LINCOLN OF LITERATURE

A WRITER is not a special kind of man. He is a representative kind of man.

When he speaks for himself, he is inevitably speaking also for millions of other people who have known the same hopes and disappointments, who have walked in the same sun and rain, who have laughed, worried, starved, feasted, triumphed and stumbled as he has.

A writer sings the music all of us hear, but with better words.

#### WALT WHITMAN

Walt Whitman set out more deliberately than most writers to be a spokesman. "I celebrate myself," he writes; but "I" in Walt's great, rough poems always means "you, TOO". His subject is American democracy and the uncommonness of the common man; he was the Abe Lincoln of American literature. If you go back to Walt to-day you will find, among much that is crude and not easy to understand, the glow of an enormous love and tolerance for all people, and a deep faith in the ability of free men and women to manage their own lives and to find happiness.

#### MARK TWAIN

Humour among Americans is not a recreation reserved for lighter moments. It is a characteristic reaction to the heavy moments as well. Some nations sing while they work; Americans laugh. They kid each other in factories, in offices, at home, and on battlefields. Perhaps humour and freedom go together, for a joke is a quick way of seeing the other side, a cure for rigidity of mind and heart.

No man ever expressed this side of the American character better than the ex-gold miner, ex-river pilot and ex-reporter, who called himself Mark Twain. There is a good deal in him of the humour of high spirits; he liked horseplay, comic exaggeration and verbal mischief for his own sake. But at the bottom of his funniest things there is a serious concern with the values he and his countrymen cared about. In A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT, he expressed the American mistrust of pomp and stuffiness, and their belief in equality. In THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER and in HUCKLEBERRY FINN, his masterpiece, he established the barefooted, unruly image of boyhood that lives in our minds as the perfect symbol of independence; no shoes, no school, and a raft floating serenely down the big river.

The works of his later life show a vein of bitterness and disillusionment which has puzzled some readers. They are not the work of a "new" Mark Twain, but the twilight mood of an idealist who, though he had lost hope of seeing in his lifetime people live up to the high standards he set for them, still continued to honour those standards.

Mark never stopped believing in honesty, simplicity and friendliness; he liked people who don't bother other people, and heartily disliked people who do. If you laugh with him, it is because you believe in these things, too.

#### DANIEL WEBSTER

Speech-making is not what it used to be. The microphone and the loudspeaker have made a difference.

They give us a man's voice in its conversational size, scaled down to the living-room. They have taken oratory out of its frock coat and put it into a business suit. The "talk" and the "chat" have taken the place of the speech.

Daniel Webster belonged to the day of the great hall without public-address system, the day of the enlarged human voice and the enlarged manner, of the Shakes-

subjects for literature. His was not one of America's strongest voices, but it set up echoes that we hear.

#### OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

One hundred and twenty-three years ago, when the Navy was about to scrap the frigate CONSTITUTION, an angry poem entitled "Old Ironsides" appeared in the BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, protesting against the destruction of the historic ship. The indignation of the poem was contagious. It was copied in newspapers throughout the country, reprinted on broadsides, and shouted at street corners. The ship was saved and the literary career of Oliver W. Holmes had begun in characteris-

tic fashion — with a loud cackle. Holmes, who was only 21 at the time, belonged to the so-called Brahmin caste of New England, composed of those whose ancestors have practiced one of the learned professions. He became a successful physician in Boston and continued to write verses. At the age of 48, he began to contribute to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY a series of brisk essays upon which his reputation is largely based. They were called THE AUTOCRAT AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE, and they began: "I was just going to say, when I was interrupted."

#### HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

We have all read Longfellow under a schoolteacher's eye, and have recited THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS in a galloping singsong, and many of us can remember, at the age of ten, declaiming to a classroom full of our contemporaries:

"Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream  
For the soul is dead that slumbers,  
And things are not what they seem."

It is not Longfellow's fault, however, that we are asked to read him too early, and there is a good deal that is still to be admired in his work. Longfellow was one of the first American writers to look in his backyard for literary materials. Most educated men of his time had read Homer; but it remained for Longfellow to realize that there might be material for a local epic in the stories of the American Indian. In THE SONG OF HI- AWATHA, he created a romantic legend of America before the arrival of the white men; no one who reads it can forget the booming, drumming rhythm, the building of canoes and shaping of bows, the sound of rivers and the green smell of the woods. In THE COURSHIP OF MILES STANDISH he revived a memory of life in the Colonies; read it again and note how clearly you see the old rooms and hear the sounds and taste the flavours of an earlier day. Longfellow's work gave to American readers a sense of their own past and to younger writers, a confidence in the worthiness of native materials as

#### EDGAR ALLAN POE

There are a few writers who have treated a subject with such originality and vividness that their images dominate our minds. Robert L. Stevenson invented pirates as we think of them. Mark Twain invented boyhood as we "remember" it. And Poe invented darkness.

Edgar Allan Poe was the father of a mood. He created a world in which the sun never shines and the moon is often veiled; a landscape of ruined buildings and deep shadows, of creaking hinges and gaunt nocturnal birds, where no face is seen clearly, and hood-

## THE 'IRON MAN' OF INDIA

### A Biography Of The Late Sardar Patel

LIFE AND WORK OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, Edited by P. D. Saggi, Overseas Publishing House, 235, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

HERE is a biography, compact and complete, a life account of a politician statesman, patriot, and a lawyer, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

There is a glowing halo round the name of Sardar, the architect of India of today. His enthusiasm and love for India was second to none. In the political sphere, he displayed the character of a man of iron discipline, which rightly earned him the sobriquet of "India's Bismarck."

Sardar Patel is a study in which, might handled with sympathy, has earned its due reward. Unlike Gandhiji, he may never become a legend, but he will be always remembered for his masterly tactics of bringing the Princes into the Indian Union.

Sardar Patel was born on October 31, 1875, at Karamsad in Nadiad Taluka. On February 13, 1913, the late Sardar returned from England after being called to the Bar at Middle Temple. In 1916, he first came in contact with Gandhiji, and attended the Lucknow Congress as a delegate from Gujarat. In 1918, he took a leading part in the Kaira Satyagraha. In 1921, he was the first President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, and was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Ahmedabad Congress. In 1922, Sardar played a leading role in the Borsad Satyagraha, directed against the Punitive Tax.

On July 10, 1923, Sardar Patel was in charge of the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha. From 1924 to 1928, he

ed men prowled about to avenge unmentionable grievances, and the girl with the haunting, musical name is always dead.

In Poe, there is terror without violence; the dreadful thing is always about to happen. The silence and the waiting are so oppressive that the clattering of a trowel on the floor makes the mind scream. He creates a land of no particular time and place and yet we have all been there, and we recognize it.

Poe was an important writer to other writers. His tales of crime detection inspired the modern detective story and his observations of how short fiction should be written have had a wide influence upon the form of the American short story. But he is above all a readers' writer, and you will find a quality in him that is not in the work of those he influenced—the quality of genius. Poe releases more surely than any other writer a buried side of our nature—the part of us that is afraid of the dark, and jumps at sudden noises, and looks suspiciously at a walker in a lonely street at night. HE IS THE POET OF THE NAMELESS DREAD. Read him, and you will discover the inexplicable fact that to be frightened by a genius is an experience filled with pleasure.

#### RALPH WALDO EMERSON

When Ralph Waldo Emerson was 25 years old, he picked up a volume of the essays of Montaigne, that genial 16th century Frenchman who was one of the (Continued on Page 23 Col. 5)

was President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

In 1927, when Gujarat was visited by terrible floods, Sardar organised unique flood relief work.

But 1928 was not far away. In this memorable year, Sardar led the Bardoli Movement, which was for ever a feather in his cap. On March 8, 1930, he was arrested for the first time at Raj and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Later, he was thrice arrested in 11 months.

In 1931, Sardar became the President of the Karachi Congress. In 1932, he was arrested under Regulation III of 1918 along with Gandhiji, and released in 1934.

In 1935, Sardar became the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, remaining so till 1940.

In November, 1940, he was again arrested for Individual Civil Disobedience, and in 1941 was released on medical grounds.

On August 8, 1942, in the wake of the famous "Quit India" resolution Sardar found himself again a prisoner in the Ahmedabad Fort. There he remained till June 15, 1945.

Real greatness was not to be denied him for long, for in 1946 Sardar became Minister for State and Home Affairs in the Interim Government at the Centre. In 1947, he became the Deputy Prime Minister in the first permanent Cabinet of Free India.

Then came his main task—the integration of all the States into the Indian Union. The State of Hyderabad was the last to come in after the famous "police action" on November 25, 1949. Sardar's accession to the Indian Union made Sardar the true "Iron Man" of India.

1950 saw the signing of the Indo-Pak Trade Agreement, in which Sardar played no mean part. In September of the same year, Sardar attended the Congress Sessions. In December of the same year he breathed his last.

The foreword to the book by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is a unique tribute to the memory of the great man.

—R. K. S.

## Towards A Happier Life

"TOWARDS A HAPPIER LIFE THROUGH COMMUNITY PROJECTS INDIA." By Mr. HOMI J. H. TALEYARKHAN.

"Towards a happier life through Community Projects in India," is a brochure by Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan. It is an illustrative brochure covering all the phases of the Project.

Mr. Taleyarkhan's statistics in Chapter X, "Progress of working figures," are a good eye-opener to an ordinary man. Each chapter is well compiled by the author.

The Foreword by the Governor of Bombay, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, is a masterly one.

The brochure is published by the Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7, and can be had for just Rs. 1-8 only.

—K.K.S.



DECEMBER 20, 1953



**THE Pak-U.S. Military Pact** has reached a conclusive stage. It is certainly coming, and according to Mr. George Allen, "the U.S. might enter into a military alliance, despite India's opposition."

All denials from Karachi and Washington have now turned into affirmations and all attempts to explain away the implications of the pact reveal more than the authors seek to conceal.

If Pakistan's discovery of its alleged military weakness is rather sudden even for diplomacy, America's rush to the rescue of Karachi seems to have preceded even the S.O.S. call. Looking to the time factor, it is rather difficult to say whether it is "offered and accepted" or "asked for and given."

It looks as if there is a certain amount of diplomatic telepathy or clairvoyance in this deal. Pakistan wants Kashmir and America wants bases for her own reasons. The talk of bases has abated because of the tumult and shouting from all prominent nations. But the projected military alliance is the first step towards that consummation. America is waiting for the time, while Pakistan is awaiting the tide.

The question arises whether this military alliance heralds a shift in American diplomacy. Has the United States written off India and other South East Asian countries as Democracy's base for the "containment" of communism? Does she think of limiting her military commitments in the Pacific Ocean and withdrawing according to plan to the waters around about Karachi? Is it the shape of Post-Korean diplomacy to come? Since the Korean issue is to be liquidated shortly, does America think in terms of a plan to lock up major Russian divisions in Asia, lest they should increase their pressure on NATO and menace the security of America's Western allies? Or is it the

India cannot be blamed if she considers America's military alliance with Pakistan as "an unfriendly act" towards her.

It is stated that Pentagon is very anxious to have a jumping-off ground within the striking distance of the Ural armament factories of Russia, but the American State Department does not want to force the pace, lest it would alienate Indian opinion. Though India does not bank upon the difference between the American Defence and State Departments on the nature and timing of the military alliance, it is hard to believe that America will throw to the winds years of diplomatic activity which has resulted in building up Indian goodwill.

Does America prefer to gain Pakistan and lose India? Is she prepared to force India into the

she will be either pro-American or pro-Soviet. With diplomatic rupture with Afghanistan and the issue of Pakhtoonistan still hanging fire, Pakistan's northern frontier will be a perennial source of trouble.

The timing of this military alliance is somewhat intriguing. The latest Soviet gesture of Four Power Conference to resolve East-West conflict has received good response from the Chancelleries of Europe. Even Churchill sees in it possibilities of a new Locarno. According to competent European observers, France and other Western Powers are not very enthusiastic about the NATO armament programme and have imbibed a new sense of confidence that Malenkov's proposal ensures peaceful co-existence between Communism and Capitalistic countries. Only America feels that the So-

## TROPHY-WINNERS



Members of The Gurjar Garba Mandal who won The Indian National Theatre's Garba Trophy at the competition held at the Elphinstone High School grounds recently.

rival camp? Does she feel that India's neutrality is so embarrassing that she is prepared for the latter's open hostility, or does she take it for granted that India's "non-involvement" policy is so deep-rooted that she will be a neutral, and ever a neutral despite her dislike of American military alliance with Pakistan.

India is not a great military power in comparison with rival Blocs, but her standing in the world is not based on or proportionate to her military strength. She has neither the intention nor the ability to retaliate in the military sense, but she can do it in other ways by mobilising the might of Asian opinion and solidarity against Power machinations.

In terms of the military alliance, India's position becomes embarrassing and she has to be prepared for all eventualities. But the position of Pakistan will not be less embarrassing.

The late Liaquat Ali Khan used to twit at India's independent stand among Powers and ask how India could boast of it when she had to depend upon America for wheat supplies for daily consumption. History seems to have taken a revengeful turn. Not only did Pakistan go with the beggar's bowl for American wheat, but had also accepted to become a satellite of Pentagon politics. Has Pakistan gained her freedom from the British imperialism to become a stooge of American diplomacy?

Moreover, the swing and sway of politics in Iran, where the rival Blocs play the game of power politics, should be an eye-opener to Pakistan. The monolithic Muslim League Party, which holds away will be turned into splinters with prototypes of the Tudeh and Mossadeq emerging in the picture. In time to come the alignment of parties in Pakistan will not be on national issues, but

## RAS TROPHY



Ras Trophy of The I.N.T. competition was won by The Kachhi Dasha Oswal Jain Pathashala High School, Bombay.

deed not get jittery or take an unduly alarmist view. Indians should cultivate a keen sense of awareness of the new development and face it with eternal vigilance and total solidarity. We have seen American aid in action. It could not settle the issue of Korea in the battle field; nor could it stem the tide of Ho Chi Minh's victorious march. Naval immobilisation of Mao's China and the arms aid given to Chiang Kai-shek could not enable to latter to launch the much vaunted attack on the Chinese mainland. All these instances indicate that nothing can dislodge national solidarity. Though the military alliance portends probability of aggression, it can be reduced to one of mere nuisance value, if Indians are prepared to sacrifice their all to retain their hard-won freedom.

Politicians are already busy suggesting new alignment of forces on the plea of countering the threat from Pakistan. Master Tara Singh is out for negotiating arms aid with Russia and China to teach a lesson to Pakistan. Though this sounds heroic, it is a counsel of despair and ignores the spirit of India's stand throughout. There is nothing to choose between A-Bomb and H-Bomb. In his vendetta against Pakistan, Master Tara Singh has often lost his sense of perspective. He was one of the few politicians who advocated the prompt recognition of the new Israel State to spite Pakistan. If India had adopted the short-sighted policy, she would have lost the goodwill of the Middle East Muslim States, where our reputation is second to none. In distinct contrast is the High

Command's directive to Pradesh Congress Committees to mobilise public opinion against the proposed military alliance and at the same time not to indulge in condemnation of Pakistan or the United State as such. This is a dignified stand which should command respect even from our enemies.

More than re-alignment of forces, what we need today is a little re-thinking. In the face of possible or probable aggression, all parties should sink their differences and work for a united front. Since Pakistan's all-out bid is for Kashmir, India can upset her strategy by winning the Kashmir plebiscite. All other issues like the formation of linguistic provinces and disintegration of States should wait till the Kashmir question is settled.

The sure way to win Kashmir is to stick to the ideal of a Secular State and hold aloft the banner of communal harmony. In this respect, whatever happens in India will have its repercussions in the Kashmir plebiscite. Let us be really secular, in thought, word and deed, and thus we shall win the heart of Kashmir.

As an Islamic State with theocratic ideologies, Pakistan has lost heavily in political status. Her proposal for a Pan-Islamic Conference had a still birth and many Middle East countries looked askance at it, as it savoured of an anti-Indian move.

More revealing is the argument used by the "Dawn", of Karachi, for boosting the U.S.-Pak military alliance. It candidly admits that Islam as a religion is no longer a binding force with co-religionist countries, and hence Pakistan is turning to America for arms aid.

The implications of this admission are far-reaching and knock the bottom of the Pakistan's case that Kashmir should go to her, because of its preponderant Muslim majority. Since religion has admittedly failed as a binding force, the line is clear for the secular ideal to succeed. Here is golden opportunity for India to give proof of her secularism and win Kashmir. This will prove a fitting rebuff for Western Powers who want to use Asia as the proving ground for their power politics.

## TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE

When he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Winston still enjoyed driving his own two-seater motor-car. One Friday, after the House of Commons had risen, he was driving through Croydon when a traffic policeman signalled to him to stop so that a bus could turn out of a narrow street.

Instead of braking, Sir Winston pulled over to his near side and partly mounted the pavement to enable the bus to pass. For this he was abused by the policeman.

Sir Winston listened patiently with his head down, but when the tirade was finished he stuck out his jaw and replied savagely: "Constable, if I have done wrong you have your remedy, but you have absolutely no right to talk to me like that. Please take his number. Thompson."

But on the way home Sir Winston could be heard muttering to himself: "Yes, he was right. I should have been more careful. I deserved all he said, although there was no need for him to be so violent about it. I should have paid more attention."

No more was heard of the incident. —Sixty Minutes with Winston, by ex-Detective Inspector W. H. Thompson (Christopher Johnson 3/6).

## GARBA TROPHY



Minaxi Jhaveri, holding the Trophy won by Gurjar Garba Mandal.

implementation of the plan of making the Asians fight the Asians? Despite all camouflage, the opening of a new front with Pakistan as the base is beset with grave consequences, from which Pakistan may not be able to extricate herself. Some people in the wars without knowing them. Others have wars imposed upon them. Pakistan belongs to one of these two categories.

Soon after the termination of the Bermuda conference when General Naguib of Egypt threatened to recognise Mao's China, the Anglo-American attitude towards the Suez Canal dispute, the American Ambassador in Cairo considered the General that it would be an unfriendly act towards the U.S. In a similar context

## Winning Team



The Ras Trophy of the Indian National Theatre was won by the Kachhi Dasha Oswal Jain Pathashala High School, Bombay.



# Last Look Round

FASCINATING are the accounts of freedom fights in any country. The urge for independence throws up romantic and colourful people. Round them glows a halo of almost spiritual lustre. The personalities that come to the fore seem to be enjoying almost a charmed life.

How otherwise through all the tribulations, imprisonments, exiles and tortures are they to come out alive to tell the people of their motherland to keep the fight for freedom undimmed till victory is won?

On July 5, 1830, the Algerian Army surrendered to the French. The French General De Bourmont signed a treaty saying that there was no question of annexing Algeria. But the promise was not kept and France occupied the country. This led the Emir Abdelkader to raise a national Army and continue the fight for nearly 20 years. His troops beat the French several times and forced them to sign peace treaties. But the French always denounced these treaties, and the Emir had to resume the fight which he kept on till the last. To avoid certain disaster, he surrendered on December 23, 1847, but not without taunting the French with an utterance which well characterised Abdelkader's spirit and the indomitable will of the Algerian resistance.

"I swear to you in the name of God that you will not hold power and that you will never be at peace."

## Century Old

THUS the freedom fight of Algeria is now over a century old. In 1871, 1881, 1888, 1902 and even 1914-1918 the people of Constantine, Algiers and Oran proved that resistance was not at an end. These national insurrections clearly showed that France never had the occasion to enjoy total victory in Algeria. These fights were not generalised or organised but they were revolts against the extreme policy of colonisation with expropriation of land, political and cultural oppression, military expeditions and economic repression.

During the 1914-1918 war, 140,000 Algerians went to fight in Europe and 34,000 of them perished on the battle fields of Verdun, Charleroi and elsewhere. The blood they had shed the suffering they had undergone, the ideals of liberty and democracy they had defended, all these counted. Above all, these men had rubbed shoulders, in the face of imminent danger, with the British and American soldiers. Clemenceau promised pensions to disabled, and civil service to ex-servicemen but there was no talk of political reforms. A descendant of the glorious Abdelkader, Emir Khaled, who had fought as a captain in the first world war, launched a movement for some mild reforms. But it had not the backing of the people. But all these events had stirred the people who growled in anger. Out of this was born the new resistance movement.

"Quid Algeria?.. published by the Algerian People's Party's Cairo office tells the vivid story.

## Morocco Inspires

THE attention of the masses in Algeria was at this time drawn to events in Morocco, where a general held in great respect, the Emir Abdelkrim (now living at Cairo as a refugee) was resisting the French and Spanish armies.

Many volunteers from Algeria succeeded in crossing the frontier and joining the Moroccan forces. North African emigrants in France were stirred and did their best to help Abdelkrim. Even the French Communist Party opposed this war. Tunisians, Moroccans and Algerians who had gone to France to earn a living joined hands with them. Others who were sympathetic took the step of forming a benevolent association in 1925. Thus was born the North African Star, with the objective of giving material assistance to emigrants from North Africa.

For a year the association took no political activity. But in

1926 under the inspiration of its new chairman, a young Algerian of 28, it set out to become a veritable political movement, with its own programme and militant organisation.

Originally a mutual aid society, the North African Star under the guidance of its leader, was slowly turned into a front rank revolutionary party in the course of the next twelve years.

## 'Schoolroom Lawyer'

THIS great work was accomplished from the beginning to the end by Messali Hadj.

Messali hailed from a family of artisans and farmers. His father was a shoemaker. Messali had a typical Islamic training.

In childhood what struck him most was the plight of the Algerians, who were bled white by the French minority, replete with



Messali Hadj, The Algerian National Leader.

candalous privileges, extremely well off, openly insolent and displaying racial discrimination.

All this revolted him. From time to time Messali gave vent to his resentment in school supporting and defending his friends when they were unjustly treated. This earned him the nickname of the "Schoolroom Lawyer".

From 1918 to 1921 Messali was called up to complete his military service at Bordeaux in France. The inequality of treatment and injustices inflicted on him and his compatriots there strengthened his hatred of oppression. While at Bordeaux he took the opportunity of attending the university and improving his knowledge. In 1921 he returned to Algiers where he shared the general enthusiasm for the Kemalist revolution. He made a speech at a cafe and was summoned for interrogation by the French police.

In 1923 Messali went to Paris and became a Jack-of-all-trades to earn his living, like most Algerians who have gone to France because they have been dispossessed in their own country, which is being exploited by foreigners. Many of these emigrants wanted to improve their own lot and took training in various branches in evening classes. Messali was one of them. He also attended the School of Oriental Languages to improve his Arabic.

## Real Cause

WHILE in Paris Messali heard the news of the battle of Anoual. Through the Taz gap Abdelkrim was threatening Fez with his mountain troops. Pétain was sent with an army of 200,000 men. This stirred the North African Colony in Paris. North Africa was not independent. This first led to the formation of the North African Star as a humanitarian organisation. A year later the North African Star of which Messali was elected chairman declared its aim as North African unity and independence.

In February, 1927, Messali was delegated by the 'Star' to the Anti-Imperialist Congress (at Brussels) against Colonial Oppression and for the Liberation of Oppressed Peoples. In 1930, the centenary

of the occupation of Algeria, he sent a memorandum to the League of Nations.

## 'Arabs Have No Rights'

THE beginnings of the political career of Messali which commenced thus have seen many ups and downs since then. In 1934 he was arrested for anti-militarist propaganda and sent to Sante Prison. He was later sentenced to six months' jail and fine. He was treated like an ordinary prisoner.

The Governor refused to grant him the status of a political prisoner saying "You are an Arab. You have no rights as a political prisoner."

In February, 1935, Messali was elected Chairman of the National Union of North African Moslems after the North Africa Star had been dissolved for the second time. In May he was again brought before the courts first in Amiens and then Paris. In August he inspired the masses to side with Ethiopia which had just become the victim of Italian aggression, and in September he went to Geneva to protest against Italian aggression. On September 12 he was convicted by French courts for six months. He later spent six months in exile in Switzerland. He was amnestied by the Popular Front Government and returned to Paris. On July 14, 1936, he led the 50,000 strong North African parade in Paris for demanding the liberation of North Africa. And then on March 11, 1937, he founded the Algerian People's Party.

## Hunger-Strike

SHIFTING the scene to Algiers, on July 14 of the same year he headed the "Manoeuvres grand" to the Place du Gouvernement. In August Messali, and four other leaders were jailed in the civil court. They went on a ten-day hunger-strike. While he was still

he visited the Middle East and addressed the Political Committee of the Arab League at Cairo. He then followed the debates of the U. N. session held in Paris and submitted a memorandum to the UNO on Algerian demands. He also addressed the delegates to the U. N. on Tunisian and other North African problems.

## Whisked Off

WHILE he was touring Central Algeria in May, 1952, the police burst in upon a meeting, firing and killing three peasants. Messali was arrested and whisked off in a military plane to France. Since then the Algerian leader lives in deportation at Niort les 2 Sevres.

During his political career Messali ran the "Umma" and "L'Algerie libre", two organs of the Algerian liberation movement. The papers were confiscated by the Government. The Algerian People's Party was declared illegal and then was started the Algerian National Movement which was followed by the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties. It held its secret sessions in May this year. Messali was elected President of the M.T.D.L. The delegates unanimously drew up a programme of fight for an ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL REPUBLIC.

Most of the leaders who are not rotting in jails are underground and the liberation movement of the Algerian people now goes on with sporadic little upheavals, while its leader is in exile at Niort in France.

## This Is Morocco

NEXT to Algeria to the west is the land of triple Atlas mountains — the Middle Atlas, High Atlas and still farther south Anti-Atlas. There is a story told by the Berbers — the inhabitants of Moroc-

hold up the sky in the correct way. But Hercules pretended to be stupid and showed he did not understand the instructions. So at last Atlas agreed to take up the sky for a moment to show Hercules the best way to hold it up. Hercules seized the moment to pick up the golden fruit and make off for his own country.

One day a Greek came and asked Atlas to give him hospitality. "Never," cried Atlas, "will I give anything to any Greek." And then he found he could say no more for he had turned into a mountain.

Such is the land of Morocco which was known for centuries as the habitat of the Barbary pirates who took Frenchmen and Spaniards slaves in their expeditions on the seas. The land which is now a French protectorate is seeing the light of modernisation and getting the benefits of World Health Organisation activities. More children are going to schools and diseases like T.B. which proved formerly epidemic have been fought with good results. Especially trachoma, which is the cause of blindness is being fought with films and modern treatment in schools and the countryside.

The Moors of Morocco ruled Spain for eight centuries but today Morocco is a protectorate of France. The demand for Moroccan independence and membership of the United Nations has been voiced by the Arab Nations, headed by Egypt. "In 1952 they told the General Assembly of the United Nations that they thought the United Nations should tell France to make it possible for Morocco to look after her own affairs. France was angry at this suggestion... Since then the United Nations had talked about it. Some agree with France and some with the Arab countries."

(THIS IS MOROCCO by Hebe Spaul — A Rockliff Picture Book mainly for children — issued by the Rockliff Publishing Corporation, Ltd. 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street,



in prison the Algerian people showed their gratitude to him by electing him "counseiller general" for Algeria.

The Pétain Government on March 17, 1941, sentenced him to sixteen years hard labour and twenty years loss of residence rights and confiscation of all his property. But on November 8, 1942, the Allies landed in France and political prisoners were released. After being sentenced Messali was transferred from jail to jail and in 1943 he was still under surveillance. Sixteen months thus passed in his being moved from place to place. In 1946 he was brought back to Paris and received a great ovation from his compatriots. He then took part in some of the election campaigns. But when the Government found it very hot he was arrested on March 24, 1948, and kept under police surveillance at Bouzareah. In 1951

co — about Atlas and Hercules. Once upon a time there was a tremendous giant named Atlas who ruled over what is now Morocco but who as a punishment had to hold up the sky on his shoulders. Away in the south was the beautiful garden of Hesperides and in this garden grew golden fruit. A traveller named Hercules wanted Atlas to get some of the golden fruit, because it was Atlas alone who knew how to enter the garden. Atlas said that if Hercules held up the sky for a moment he could do that to oblige the traveller. Hercules took up the sky on his broad shoulders. Atlas brought the fruit but when he saw how easily Hercules held up the sky, he told him that he intended to let him (Hercules) continue the work. This alarmed Hercules, who said that he did not know how to hold up the sky properly and if it fell down it would be a disaster to all, including Atlas. Atlas saw the danger and instructed Hercules how to

London, E.C. 4, England. Pages 32. Price 1s. 9d.)

## Ever So Posh

Thirty years ago if the next-door neighbours "posh" and said so, no one cared. Everyone knew that Mr. and Mrs. Brown weren't putting on airs, but were going East by boat. In the days before India's independence and Comair airlines it was the custom for these travelling on the long sea journey to India and back to reserve their cabin on the side of the ship that had the fullest and most pleasant view. They booked their passages P.O.S.H., that is, Port side Out Starboard side Home.



DECEMBER 20, 1953

# The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

## Foreign Used Abroads Full Of Interest

LAST WEEK'S notes on "Used Abroad" stamps were confined to the countries of the British Empire and it was shown that far from being a field suitable only for the advanced specialists, "Used Abroads" could be tackled without undue trouble and expense by medium collectors as well, collectors in India having a fairly wide field to choose from since Indian "Used Abroads" constitute a very large group.

There is, however, an equally vast field of "Used Abroads" among foreign countries, with a following that is equally numerous and quite as enthusiastic. Since the basic material that goes into the creation of a "Used Abroad" is quite often very common, and since these interesting postal markings are most often found on the stamps of countries whose influence is fairly widespread and whose stamps are extensively used, it will be seen that there is every possibility of rare foreign items lying unnoticed in average collections.

For serious collectors of foreign "Used Abroads" there are special works giving every detail of their favourite subject. But before concentrating on a particular country—say France, or Italy, or the countries that operated special offices in the Levant—it is wise to have some idea of general principles. The special catalogues published in various countries often list "Used Abroad" stamps, and anyone who can get hold of even old copies should try to go through them to feel their in territory that must certainly remain unfamiliar until experience shows a clear path through the wilderness of confusing varieties.

A few years ago the Williams brothers, who are conversant with most of the hidden corners of philately and can write about them as easily as about the simpler aspects of the hobby, wrote an article on foreign "Used Abroads" in Gibbons Stamp Monthly. This article is a lucid and well-written introduction to this very interesting field, and one can do no better than reprint it. It does not claim to be the last word on the subject, nor to substitute for a section of a specialised handbook. But anyone with a general collection in which there are large numbers of stamps from the larger European countries might do well to go through it. Here are extracts from "Foreign Used Abroad", by L.N. and M. Williams:

### Many Examples

Although the Catalogue does not mention "used abroad" postmarks occurring on foreign stamps (for which the harassed Catalogue editor, trying to squeeze a few hundred gallons into a pint pot, is by no means to be blamed), there are numerous interesting, and some valuable, cancellations to be found on the stamps included in Part II.

The country with what is probably the most extensive range in this field is France. Like Great Britain, she used stamps of the colonial empire before the Indian colonies made issues of their own, and the only way of recognising this use abroad, as far as specimens of the stamps are concerned, is by the postmark.

During the fifties and sixties of the last century the well-known rhomboid of dots postmark was in use in France. When post offices were established in the colonies and elsewhere, stamps were issued there, the same type of postmark was used, but the numeral in the middle of the rhomboid was different for each office.

Two main types of the rhomboid were used. The first was in-

roduced in 1852 and consists of 55 dots with a four-figure numeral in the centre; the numeral is in small characters.

The second type, brought into use in 1862, consists of 42 dots with large numerals in the centre.

Of the small numeral type the following were allotted to "foreign" post offices: 3704 to 3709, 3766 to 3773, 4008 to 4019. In addition the number 4222 was used at Monaco, and a stamp bearing that mark can be considered used abroad.

### Colonial Types

A similar type of mark enclosing initials instead of numerals was used in certain colonies, viz. ASI (Assinie, Gaboon), GOH (Cochin China), GAB (Gaboon), GOR (Goree, Senegal), GPE (Guadeloupe), GNE (French Guiana), INDE (French Indian Establishments), MQE (Martinique), MYE (Mayotte), NSB (Nossi Be), OCE (Oceanic Settlements), R and REN (Reunion), SEN (Senegambia and Niger), SNG (Senegal).

The marks indicate use abroad only when on stamps of France itself, and are, of course, quite normal on the general issues for the French Colonies.

Another mark in the same group is an anchor in a rhomboid of dots. This is not strictly a "used abroad" cancellation, and was applied to letters posted on board French steamships, but is an interesting and desirable (if not very valuable) mark.

The large numeral type comprised the following numbers of "foreign" origin:—5054, 5079 to 5107, 5118, 5119, 5121, 5129, 5130, 5150, 5153, 5155, 5243, 5259, to 5264, 5278, 5308, 5705, 7571. The number used by Monaco in this series was 2387.

It is interesting to examine some of these numbers; for example, 5105, the mark of Suez, and 5129, that of Port Said. The first of these was brought into use in November, 1862, and the second in June, 1867, consequently both marks were current at the time when the Suez Canal was being built.

When the Suez Canal Company issued its own stamps the French postmarks were used on them, although examples of such use, especially as far as the 5105 mark is concerned, are extremely rare. On French stamps these postmarks are much more often found.

### Many Are Faked

The rarity of genuinely used Suez Canal stamps led to the forgery of the 5129 mark, and this "dud" cancellation is met with not only on Suez forgeries but also on genuine stamps. As the fake postmark is cleverly done it is difficult to tell from the genuine, particularly when only part appears on the stamp.

The writers have never seen an early French issue bearing the

forged mark, but it is by no means impossible that such specimens exist.

France offers almost limitless scope to the student of postmarks, and besides the rhomboid of dots types a number of circular dated marks can be found on many of the early issues, and in those cases the name of the place provides the philatelist with a ready clue to the "used abroad."

Then there are numerous campaign marks, mostly in the small rhomboid of dots type, and some of them are of great rarity. It is impossible here to give a list of the combinations of letters and figures in this group, but a few of the more interesting ones are as follows: Occupation of Rome (1840-70)—CER, CER1, CER2; Crimea (1855)—AO followed by one or two more letters or a figure and a letter for example, AOQG, AO.A, AO2C; China (1860-61)—CEC followed by one or more letters; Mexico (1863-66)—CEM followed by one other letter; Franco-Prussian War 1870-71)—AR followed by one or more letters, or a figure and a letter, as well as AF followed by another letter. Readers wanting more detailed information on this fascinating subject are referred to Yvert and Teller's specialised catalogue of France and Colonies.

The plates used for the first issue of Greece were made in Paris and the stamps themselves printed there, so that it is not surprising to find the rhomboid of dots postmark in use as well. In this case, however, only numerals appeared in the centre, and usually there was a double-lined circular town postmark alongside the rhomboid.

### Greek Varieties

Greek post offices were established in several towns in the Levant and other parts of Eastern Europe, as well as in Crete, and the ordinary Greek stamps employed in those places are considered as "used abroad" when bearing the respective postmarks.

Much of the research work in this field has been carried out by Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and from available records coupled with some deduction he arrived at the following list:—95—Constantinople, 96—Smyrna, 97—Alexandria, 98—Salonica, 99—Janina, 103—Larissa, 105—Arta, 135—Volos; of these, 103 and 105 are very rare.

In addition the following numbers are believed to have been allotted, but no specimens have yet been found:—100—Bucharest, 101—Ibraila, 102—Galatz, 104—Jassy, 133—Soulina. Obviously, here is an opportunity for philatelists to make discoveries but a warning note must be sounded, because forgeries of some of the rare numbers have been made, and it may not have been beyond the ingenuity of the forgers to imitate the unknown ones as well.

The post offices in Crete were open during the Greek occupation of the island in 1881, and three other marks were used at that time:—162—Candia, 163—Rethymno, 164—Heraklion. All these are rare, especially 164 as that

post office was open for, it is said, only three weeks.

### Italian P.O.'s

In 1874 stamps of Italian types slightly modified and overprinted "Estero" were brought into use in Italian P.O.s abroad, but before these stamps were ready, ordinary Italian issues were used.

The stamps concerned were those of 1863 and 1866-67. The only way of recognising this use abroad is, of course, by the postmark, which consists of a number enclosed in a circle of bars (four above and below and three short bars at each side) or a number in a rectangle of dots.

The numbers to look for in the first type are 3336—Goletta, 3364—Susa, 3051—Tripoli, 3840—Assab, 3862—Massowa, and in the second type, 234—Alexandria and 235—Tunis. In addition the Italian Consulates at Buenos Aires and Montevideo accepted mail for transmission, but in those cases the postmark of dots alone is insufficient to provide a clue, and unless the stamp is on a cover or a piece large enough to show the circular dated marks of either of the South American capitals nothing can be done to establish that the specimen was used there.

The rarity of some of these "used abroad" marks has led to their being forged, so that readers should be on their guard; in the forged 234 cancellation the figures, especially the first two, are broader than in the genuine.

### Confusion

The first issue of Austria appeared in 1850, and stamps of the same type, but with values in centesimi instead of kreuzer, were brought into use at the same time in Austrian Italy, or Lombardo-Venetia. The similarity of the design and colours apparently led to some confusion, because the issues of Austrian Italy are known used in Austria itself. Although this use abroad is not of the same kind as the other instances mentioned in this article, the case is interesting.

However, other issues of Austrian stamps are known used in Turkey, Palestine and Cyprus. The stamps most frequently found with postmarks of these places are the 1867 series, but other issues exist in the same state.

The first issue intended for use in the Austrian P.O.s in the Levant was in the 1867 type of the homeland, but with values in soldi. Before the appearance of these stamps the Austrian Italian series of 1864 seems to have been in use, and specimens have been found bearing postmarks of, for example, Constantinople and Smyrna. The same cancellations exist, as stated, on the Austrian 1867 type.

Before the Great War of 1914-18 Palestine was under Turkish rule, and the use of Austrian Levant stamps in the Austrian post offices there was quite usual, but now that the country has its own issues these "foreign" stamps can be considered "used abroad" just as much as can Indian issues used in Aden before 1937.

### Levantines

The Palestinian postmarks were rather similar to those of the Turkish offices, and some are found with the name of the town (Jaffa, Gerusalemme, Caifa) around the top and "Oesterreichische Post" around the bottom. About 1868 an Austrian P.O. was established at Larnaca, Cyprus, as that island, too, belonged to Turkey then. Stamps of the Levant are occasionally found with a circular dated mark inscribed "Larnacca di Cipro," but are of considerable rarity.

None of the German ex-colonies had distinctive issues before 1893, and even then only German East Africa was given its own stamps; most of the other possessions had to wait until 1897 or longer. Nevertheless, ordinary German

### Magyar Modes



Hungary's latest pictorials feature a number of beautiful women garbed in costumes of various Hungarian provinces.

stamps were used in the various territories before then, and when bearing colonial postmarks are mostly desirable property.

### German Colonial Markings

So many stamps can be found in this category that it is quite impossible to give a detailed list here, but it may suffice to state that the issues on which to look for these cancellations are: 1875-99-2 mark; 1880—all values; 1883-1900 all values. The colonies in which these stamps were used were: German East Africa, German New Guinea, German South-West Africa, Cameroons, Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands Samoa and Togoland.

This by no means exhausts the list of postage stamps which are known used outside their countries of origin, but enough has been written in this and the previous article to reveal the fascination of the subject. There is scope for original research in this field and those who undertake it are virtually certain to find the path studded with interesting discoveries.

### Exhibition For Thematelists

As part of a drive to interest the non-collecting public in matters philatelic, the members of the Empire of India Philatelic Society are planning an exhibition from December 21st to December 25th. Displays will purposely be aimed at the non-collector, so there will be an accent on the matrics, pictorials, and stuff that can be guaranteed to appeal to those who would refuse to be impressed by printing flaws and perforation varieties.

This is the first exhibition to be held by the Society, and from advance reports it appears as if the displays will reach a fairly high level and hit the bullseye squarely as far as the lay public is concerned. A very good thing about this exhibition is that it will be open to the general public and that there will be no entrance fee.

Collectors will not need to be told twice that they should visit the Jehangir Art Gallery—the venue of the Exhibition—at least once between December 21 and 25. But the important thing is that they should make it a point to take along as many of their non-collecting friends as they possibly can. A show of this nature can do a power of good for the hobby, but it is up to collectors to flock there and make it a success.

Animals, art, aviation, birds, costumes, flowers, industries, motor cars, sports and waterfalls are included in the many and varied themes.



# Why We Are What We Are

## Heredity Factors Go Down To Progeny

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, THERE WAS NEVER ANY ONE LIKE YOU AND IN ALL TIMES TO COME, THERE WILL NEVER BE ANOTHER.

What made you, what you are? What did you get from your parents and ancestors and what of yourself you will pass on to your children?

Till recently this was all a matter of theory and speculation. Following a series of most remarkable experiments in the scientific history, the whole field of this study of heredity and variations in living beings became brilliantly illumined. Problems of heredity which confounded greatest thinkers and scientists from Darwin to Aristotle have been solved and long standing mysteries about birth and development have been unraveled. The basic principles of heredity which explain why you are what you are have been made grossly clear.

### MYSTERY OF BIRTH

All life in this universe comes from a sperm and an egg. Like most of the other animals, human beings also begin life in a similar way. The single sperm enters a single egg and the new individual is started in its way. The father's role in child's heredity is fixed as soon as the child is conceived. Whatever the father passes on to the child must be contained in that single sperm. It is now known that a human sperm is made up of "Chromosomes" responsible for contributing the hereditary material from the father. But what about the egg? It is many thousand times bigger than the sperm and still is smaller than a "Full Stop" on this page. It consists of food stuffs with the exception of a small globule or nucleus which breaks up and releases 24 Chromosomes, which comprise all the physical heritage with which life is started.

By a process of division, and re-division, they are so multiplied that eventually every cell in the body contains exact replica of each and every one of them.

Chromosomes are made up of many gelatinous beads closely strung together. These beads in themselves contain genes and it is these, which according to our knowledge, are the ultimate factor of heredity.

Men are, since the beginning of the world, under a wrong impression that they not only pass the material possession to their children but also physical and mental attributes, which they develop during their life time.

It has now been definitely established that no change, which we bring about in ourselves, may be for the better or worse, can be passed on to our children through heredity.

You may have started your life with genes, which tend you to make a brilliant person, but laziness, poverty and hard luck kept you back from getting education. Your children would be born with the same mental equipment as if you had acquired a string of degrees from the University, irrespective of the fact that you could not be educated.

Let us consider another example. Suppose you are a woman, who was extremely beautiful in girlhood, but through accident, suffering or hardship, you have lost your looks, children born to you may develop into beauty queens, notwithstanding the drawbacks suffered by you in your later period of life.

### ENVIRONMENT

If a soldier was shell-shocked, blinded, crippled and invalided, his children, conceived at this stage would be exactly similar to the one, he might have fathered

in his fullest vigour. But there may be considerable difference in the children born to the same parents in different conditions.

Take the case of a young man, who is a teetotaler, when he marries and fathers a son. Twenty years later, he becomes a drunkard and fathers another son. Is the second son likely to take to drinking more than the first son? Quite definitely, YES. This is not because genes passed on to the second son by the father are in any way "Alcoholic" than those passed on to the first, but because the first one grew up under the influence of the sober father, while the younger brother would grow up under the influence of a drunken one. If the children of drunken people are drunkards, the only reason is example and environments. You, can, therefore, pass the ac-

By J. C. Bhatia

complishments and improvement, you made yourself to your children, not by heredity but by training.

### BOY OR GIRL?

The most important question, which matters at the time of starting the life, is, whether it will be male or female. There are number of misconceptions in different parts of the world. Take a few examples.

- That the sex of the child can be influenced before, during, or after the conception by stars, moon, climate or mother's diet.
- That the sex can be influenced by the acid alkali treatment before conception. Acid for the girl and alkali for the boy.
- That more boys are conceived than girls because they are stronger.
- The mother's age or condition has no effect on her chances of giving birth to a boy or girl.

But every one of these statements is wrong.

The sex of the child is determined at the time of the conception, not through the mother but through the father and nothing from that time can change it.

The real difference was known when it was established that the difference in the chromosomes of the man and woman lies in one pair—in fact in a single chromosome of this pair. The remaining 23 are just alike but when we come to the 24th pair, there is a difference. In case of females, both the cells in this chromosome are the same, whereas in the male the two cells are different. The pair of chromosomes in female is XX combination, whereas in the male it is XY and it is this combination which sets the machinery for sex development and is ultimately responsible for all the differences that accrue between male and female.

Having solved the mystery of sex formation, it would be interesting to see, if the parents can have a boy or girl as they wish. If they could, it would give them the greatest happiness.

One of the myths ardently cherished is that the couple should put themselves in the right state of mind at the time of conception. The facts, however, point out otherwise. Whether a child is conceived during sojourn in fresh and clean air of the hills or in the depressing air of a dingy tenement, whether in the height of passion or at the time when the parents are just on speaking terms with each other, the heredity factors transmitted are exactly the same.

The popular belief that a

child born out of a wedlock is likely to be more delicate and sensitive does not hold good because nature does not take into consideration the marriage certificate.

The illegitimate child may be different because of the environments under which he is brought up as compared to a legitimate child. The age of the parents also affects the children only due to environmental differences.

### THREE FACTORS

Knowing that the process of heredity can act in numerous ways, not only to produce marked resemblances but also great differences between the parents and off-spring, the three main factors—height, colour of eyes and hair—which go to make up the appearance of an individual to a great extent, should be considered in detail.

**HEIGHT:** The extremes in height amongst human breeds—Chad Negroes of Africa average 6'-1" for males whereas pigmy Negritos average 4'-6" the tallest nationalities in Europe, Norwegians, Swedes and Montenegrins are of average 5'-8"—are all closely determined by heredity.

But what would happen if a deliberate attempt was made to breed human beings for size? Prussian Frederick Wilhelm I tried to produce a race of all soldiers by marrying his towering grenadiers to tall women. His death, unfortunately, stopped the experiment. Catherine De Medici took the track in the opposite direction by trying to produce a race of midgets. She promoted a number of midget matches, which however, proved sterile.

A Canadian family went in for tall matings and started off by a man of 6'-6" by marrying three wives each over 6'. There were 13 male descendants, all between 6'-6" and 6'-10", and ten female descendants between 5'-8" and 6'-00".

### KEY GENES

These facts coupled with other known facts have lead us to the conclusion that other conditions being equal, there are definite key genes for tall and short stature and they work in a simple way. The most convincing theory is that tallness genes predominate—meaning thereby that a tall person is not carrying shortness genes. Whatever stature genes are present in an individual, they can be speeded up or slowed down by environments. Let us consider the case of Americans. During the last three or four decades the average height of the male in the nation has run up by almost 2". In innumerable families, the sons are 4" or even sometimes more taller than the parents with the result that these features have become a common sight in that country. The most obvious reason is the great improvement in diet, living conditions and medical care. The following conclusions based on the thorough study are, therefore, justified.

Two normally tall parents can count on having tall children. In case of short parents, there can be one of the following three possibilities:-

- Where both are consistently short, probably all the children would be short.
- Where both parents are from ancestry with mixed stature, they would have children of various heights.
- Where parents are short, not because of 'genes' but because their growth was suppressed by various environmental factors, all the children would tend to be taller than their parents.

Where one parent is tall and the other is short, there is a greater probability that the off-spring will be short rather than tall. If both parents are slender,



Miss Shaila Venikar and Mr. Sumant Kelekar in a tense scene from "EK PARIS EK HATTI" drama staged by the students of the Ruparel College, at the 4th gathering of their Konkani Association recently.

## ROLE OF GENES AND CHROMOSOMES

the child will more likely be like them than if they were fleshy, but build is very highly characteristic depending on so many conditions.

### COLOUR OF EYES & HAIR:

The colour in eyes is due to the effects produced by the light and not because of any colouring matter. Blue, for example, have no blue colouring matter but merely look blue to us. One basic brown pigment Melanin reflecting light at different degrees accounts for most of the colour differences ranging from black to light blue. The original eye colour genes are believed to be highly active producing in all human beings heavily pigmented eyes, dark brown or black.

In case of blue eyes, the genes are weaklings which produce little or no pigment in front of the iris (a small disc round the pupil) but do so in the rear.

Scattering of light rays by brownish Melanin particles produces the effect of blue through the phenomena of reflection and dispersion. This phenomena is exactly similar to the one which makes us see the sky blue. In grey eyes, the genes produce a somewhat heavier concentration of the pigment in the rear whereas in green eyes the pigment is similar to blue or grey ones but in addition there is a special gene which lays down a certain amount of blue pigment in the front. Superimposed on the blue black ground, this produces the effect of green.

In case of brown eyes the key gene is active enough to fill up the front of the iris with pigment so that no reflection can be seen.

Lastly in the black type, the gene is of the most active type and lays down an intense deposit of the pigment in front of

the iris and in the rear also making it completely opaque.

### HAIR COLOUR

The same pigment Melanin is the principal element which determines the colour of hair. The key hair colour gene works in to produce a heavy deposit in and around hair cells, the result is black hair, a little less dark brown and still less light brown and very dilute blond. Red hair is due to a supplementary gene, which produces a diffuse red pigment.

Age plays as much more important part in hair colour than it does in eye colour. Light hair has a tendency to turn darker from childhood on through to maturity. In case of white hair it has been frequently noticed that babies are born with a temporary growth of dark, which a few weeks is light strain. But if dark hair remain, rarely do they change after the child is grown up. In case of premature greying, the child also starts greying at the same age as the parent.

The shape of the nose is not inherited as a unit but different characteristics of nose may be inherited from either of the parents.

Generally, if both parents have same type of nose, the child will naturally have similar type. One of them have a pronounced type, broad, long, high, bridged or hooked, while the other one has a moderate type there is greater than even chance that the nose of the child will eventually resemble the one with more extreme type. This applies specially, where this marked feature has existed in the past through several generations of the parents' family.

With the ears, it is the same with the nose.



BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1953

## ORDINANCE TO EXTEND PRESS ACT

### Opposition Charge Against Government

#### SPEAKER ON NEHRU'S SLIP OF MEMORY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (UPI)

THE Home Minister, Dr. K. N. Katju, today told the House of the People that an ordinance would have to be issued to extend the life of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, since there was no possibility of the bill to that effect being passed in this session of Parliament.

The Act is to expire on January 31, 1954, and Parliament is not likely to re-assemble before the middle of February next.

Dr. Katju said, having regard to the conditions of the country as well as the conditions of the Press in India, no Government could allow the Press Act to lapse.

Vigorous protests were made by Mr. Lankasudaram (Ind.), Mr. C. Chatterjee (Ind.), and Mrs. Ben Chakravarty (Communist) against the Home Minister's announcement. They said the Government was treating the House with discourtesy and in a "cavalier" fashion.

#### OPPOSITION CHARGE

The matter was referred to by Dr. Lankasudaram before the day's proceedings started. He reminded the Speaker that the Chair had directed the Leader of the House to make a statement yesterday on Government's intention regarding the Press Act. Those directions had not been carried out and the House did not still know what the intentions of the Government were.

Speaker Mavankar said Pandit Nehru's inability to make the statement might have been due to "slip of memory". There could be no other reason.

At this stage, Dr. Katju made a statement announcing that an ordinance would have to be issued to extend the life of the Press Act.

The Home Minister said the ordinance would be placed before Parliament at the earliest opportunity and members would be in a position to discuss it.

Dr. Lankasudaram protested and said it was not proper to place the ordinance in this fashion. He had earlier raised the matter after the last session and before the present one, as many ordinances were issued by Government. Two of the pending bills were also converted into ordinances. The ordinance was likely to happen.

Dr. Lankasudaram said the Act Amending Bill was introduced at a late stage and was never placed before the Business Committee.

The Speaker inquired whether the bill was placed before the Business Committee.

Many members: No, Sir, never. Dr. Katju replying said that he was treating the House very lightly.

The constitution provided for the promulgation of ordinance. Supposing he had kept quiet about this matter and had issued an ordinance sometime in January, nobody would have had any objection. But he thought that the House might be given some notice about it and that the bill was introduced.

**SPEAKER'S OBSERVATION**  
The Speaker said nobody could blame Government's right to issue ordinances. But before the Business Advisory Committee fix the priority for legislative business, Government was asked to

(Continued on Page V)

#### Divine Act?

BELAPUR, Dec. 19 (H.S.):

An abundant supply of fresh water has been discovered in the form of one Shri Naik here. The supply is so large that ten acres of land were irrigated through it in one night.

The illiterate population in the surrounding areas, believes it to be an act of the Divine.

#### Has H-Bomb Been Exploded?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NAFEN): Mayor Elmer Robinson of Washington, after attending the Presidential Civil Defence Conference, came back to the City Hall to tell reports that during the conference he and other Mayors of the United States "target" cities saw films of a hydrogen-bomb explosion.

Robinson added: "The destruction we witnessed was just beyond description—it just defied mere words."

But hard upon his statement, a spokesman for America's Atomic Energy Commission declared that the films exhibited at the conference were "not views of an H-bomb."

#### India To Be In British Industries Fair

LONDON, Dec. 19 (NAFEN):—After two years of non-participation, India returns to the British Industries Fair next May.

NAFEN learns the Indian display will be more comprehensive than ever before.

#### Ceylon Deports Indian Widow—Resident In Island For 28 Years

COLOMBO, December 19 (UPI-AFP).

AN AGED Indian widow, who had lived in Ceylon for 28 years, is being deported along with her ten-year old granddaughter, because she landed here from a boat loaded with illegal immigrants.

The parents of the granddaughter are Ceylon-born and they had arranged for her marriage here.

The grandmother and her granddaughter were in India and at Dhanushkodi, a wily boatman told her she could not reach Ceylon unless she took his boat, which she did after paying black passage money.

Both of them landed a few nights ago at Talaimannar where she, her granddaughter and the entire load of illegal entrants were rounded up by the police.

The widow broke down, entreated with tears the authorities to permit her to stay in Ceylon as she had lived on the island for 28 years and her granddaughter was born, as also her parents in Ceylon. But she had no documents to prove that her story was authentic.

She is being deported, also the granddaughter, who could not rejoin her parents in her land of birth, nor could she marry the man her father had chosen for her.

#### 34 VIETMINH KILLED

HANOI, Dec. 19 (UPI-AFP):—

French troops yesterday killed 34 Vietminh and took 92 prisoners when they combed underground bunkers, three storys deep, during cleaning up operation east of Thaibinh between the Red River and sea. Seven mortars and 51 personal weapons were captured.

Mr. Maneekji Nadirshah Dalal was sworn in as the Sheriff of Bombay, at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. The oath of allegiance and office was administered by Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay. Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and Housing, Shri M. D. Bhansali, Chief Secretary, and Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary of the Home Department were present on the occasion.

#### Mr MN Dalal Sworn In New Sheriff Of Bombay

#### SEVEN INJURED IN CITY TRAM COLLISION

#### Driver Arrested On Rash Driving Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SEVEN persons, including three B E S T employees, a police driver and a police constable were injured in a collision between two trams on Dadabhoi Naorji Road this afternoon. Of the seven, three received serious injuries and are hospitalised.

It is stated that a No. 7 tram bound from Museum to Dadar (BEST No. 35) was trailing No. 6 A tram (BEST No. 337-38) also bound for Dadar.

Just opposite the Taraporewalla Book Depot, the No. 6 A tram was just starting after picking up the passengers at that halt. The trailing tram driver, Sukharam Raghuvir, it is stated, could not bring the tramcar to stop in time, because of alleged failure of the steering bar.

As a result, there was a serious collision and the seven persons standing on the rear platform of the first tramcar were injured. The rear portion of No. 6 A tramcar as well as the front of No. 7 tramcar were smashed up.

Of the seven, three who are seriously injured are Baburao Jagatram Mohite (Police No. 2732), said to be the police driver of Deputy Commissioner Pant of the Prohibition Intelligence Section, bus conductor, Kanayyalal Rameshwar, (BEST No. 443) and a tram conductor, Bhagwatiprasad Dube, (BEST No. 1428). The first two are admitted in the St. George's Hospital while the third is in G.T.

A fourth person, a tram driver, Ferozkhan Saadulla, (BEST No. 123) who was also injured has also been removed to the G.T. Hospital.

Gordhandas Hasanand Balani, a passenger, Arun Laxmikant, another passenger, and three others, a police constable No. 9173A, attached to the Palton Road Police Station, received minor injuries. They were treated at the hospital and allowed to go.

The police have arrested Sukharam Raghuvir, the driver of the trailing tramcar No. 7 on a charge of rash and negligent driving. Raghuvir is said to have told

the police that the steering bar, on account of sudden alleged mechanical defect, could not be brought to "zero" for bringing the tramcar to a deadstop. The Esplanade Police are investigating.

#### OPEN SESSION OF CONGRESS

#### To Begin On Netaji's Birth Anniversary

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (UPI):—The date of the open session of the 59th session of the Indian National Congress has been deferred by one day to synchronize with the birthday celebration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on January 23.

Originally, the Working Committee decided to hold the plenary session of the Congress on January 22 and 23, but according to the revised programme, the open session will meet on January 23 and 24.

In the morning of the day of the plenary session, Congress President will garland the statue of Netaji erected at Kalyani. Besides Netaji's statue, statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Poet Tagore and Deshbandu C. R. Das adorn Congress Nagar.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress will, according to revised time schedule, meet on January 21 and 22.

The A.I.C.C. office will open in Congress Nagar at Kalyani on January 15.



A view of Saturday's tram collision on Hornby Road



## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD  
MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-  
To be paid in advance

### SITUATION VACANT

Wanted District Development Officers on Rs. 250/- plus Rs. 150/- car allowance. Apply with testimonials to: Indian Dominion Airways Limited, 6/3, Madan Street, Calcutta. (3838)

### PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale—Small Plots Goli-bar Santa Cruz East T. P. Scheme No. 3. Inspection of the plots through Mr. Nowroji Patel 2nd Hasanabad Lane, Santa Cruz. Purchasing Party Apply Madraswalla 115, Nagdevi Street, 1st Floor, Bombay, after 10 A.M. (3842)

### THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Haliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

### GOSEVAK CONVENTION

BOMBAY, Saturday. A convention of the members of the Bharat Gosevak Samaj and other Gosevaks will be held on January 7 and 8, 1954, it is announced. The Convention will review the progress of the movement for stopping the slaughter of cows in India, and chalk out a programme of development of cattle wealth.

## Pickpocket Gets Away With Pearl Necklace

BOMBAY, Saturday. A city jeweller had his pocket picked and a pearl necklace worth Rs. 4,000 removed while he was alighting from a bus at the Pydhonie bus stop last afternoon.

Chunilal Abanayachand, the "zaveri", had boarded the "E" route bus at Chaupatty at about 3-15 p.m. yesterday to go to Pydhonie.

While he was getting down at the Pydhonie bus stop, a youth of about 25—medium build, sallow complexion and dressed in pyjamas and half shirt—gave him a push.

The complainant felt a tug at his coat pocket but before he could realise what had happened the youth was lost in the non-descript crowd of the busy area.

Chunilal felt his pocket and to his dismay he found that the leather wallet containing the pearl necklace was missing. The jeweller promptly lodged a complaint with the Princess Street police who are investigating.

### COGLHAM ELECTED PRESIDENT OF COMMERCE CHAMBER

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. R. L. Coghlan, Managing Director of the Bombay Company Limited, and Vice-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the current year, has been elected President of the Chamber for the next year.

Mr. Coghlan is a member of the Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India and on the Board of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Limited. He is also the Chairman of the Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited and the Vishnu Cotton Mills Limited.

Mr. Coghlan was the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce during 1947-48.

## Inclusion Of Names In Electoral Rolls REVISED PROCEDURE

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE procedure for applications for the inclusion of names in an electoral roll has been radically altered.

Under the amended Rule 20(2) of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, an application for the inclusion of a name in the electoral roll of a constituency should be made to the Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency. If, however, the application is made after the issue of the notification calling upon the constituency to elect a member or members and before the completion of that election, it should be made to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State; but a copy should simultaneously be sent to the Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency in order that the application might be examined without delay. The fact that a copy has been sent to the Electoral Registration Officer should be noted on the application sent to the Chief Electoral Officer.

The application should give full particulars regarding address, place of ordinary residence, age, father/husband's name, qualifications for registration as an elector in the constituency, etc. The application should clearly state the name of the Assembly constituency and the corresponding Parliamentary constituency in which enrolment is sought.

The application should contain a declaration by the applicant stating whether or not his name has already been included in the electoral roll of any Assembly or Parliamentary constituency in any State. If it has been so included, the particulars of the relevant entry in that electoral roll should be given.

The application should also contain a declaration that to the best of his knowledge and belief the applicant is not disqualified under any law, either for registration as an elector or for voting at an election.

A single application will suffice for enrolment in an Assembly constituency and in the corresponding Parliamentary constituency.

### APPLICATION FEE

The following fee is payable on applications under clause (e) of rule 20 (2):

(i) Re. 1 in the case of an application to an Electoral Registration Officer, and (ii) Rs. 10 in the case of an application to a Chief Electoral Officer.

The fee should be paid by affixing one or more non-judicial stamps to the application.

### BEST POWER POOL SCHEME

#### Further Connections Now Possible

BOMBAY, Saturday. The B.E.S.T. Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality informs that as a result of the experience gained by the operation of the BEST Power Pool Scheme, which was started in August 1953, it is now possible to give further connections from this pool.

Any consumer requiring supply will, upon his complying with certain terms, be given such supply at a surcharge of 2-1/4 annas per unit in addition to other normal charges.

Details of the scheme can be obtained from the Services Engineers, BEST Undertaking, Electric House. Intending consumers have been requested to apply immediately in order that their requirement may be met promptly.

### A.I.R. Music Audition Board

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19. Sri Govind S. Tembe of Kolhapur, has been appointed a Member of the Northern Panel of Music Audition Board for All India Radio.

## Backward Classes Commission TO TOUR BOMBAY STATE SHORTLY

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Backward Classes Commission will be visiting Bombay State from December 30 to January 8.

The Commission will be arriving in Bombay on December 30. It will split up into three groups and visit Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak regions from January 1 to 7 and reassemble in Bombay on January 8.

### NO CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE

#### All-India Weather

POONA, Dec. 19 (UPI): Following is the All-India Weather summary for Saturday:

Weather has been dry over the country. Night temperatures were generally below normal in the central parts of peninsula. They were generally above normal in North India.

### FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY:

A few showers are likely to occur in Assam and extreme south Tamilnad. Otherwise, weather will remain dry over the country.

No large change in night temperatures is expected over the country.

### LECTURES ON THE 5-YEAR PLAN

BOMBAY, Saturday. A series of lectures on the Five-Year Plan, National Extension Scheme and the Community Projects has been arranged by the Dnyan Mandir, Bombay.

With a view to prepare 1,000 students to go to the Community Project areas in Maharashtra for voluntary labour during next May vacation, the Dnyan Mandir, Bombay has arranged a series of lectures on Five-Year Plan, National Extension Scheme and Community Project which will be inaugurated by Mr. Jayprakash Narayan at Chhabildas Boys' High School, Dadar on December 20. Mr. S. M. Joshi, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Mr. P. V. Gadgil and Capt. Mohite have consented to give lectures on these subjects.

### Calcutta Bullion Market

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19 (UPI): SILVER: Opening 151-1, closing 151-15, highest 152, lowest 151. Silver Tiel 151-1, Gold 81-14. Silver Arrivals 18, Offtakes 8. Gold Arrivals 2,500, offtakes 1,000 tolas.

### Hyderabad Castorseed Market

HYDERABAD, Dec. 19 (UPI): The following are today's official closing quotations of the Hyderabad castorseed market:

CASTORSEED: Opening 42-10, closing 43-1, highest 43-2, lowest 42-8.

GROUNDNUT BOLD: Opening 49-6, closing 49-8, highest 49-10, lowest 42-8.

GROUNDNUT OIL: Opening 13-15-6, closing 14, highest 14-2 lowest 13-15.

### Indore Bullion Market

INDORE, Dec. 19 (UPI): The following are today's official closing quotations:—

SILVER: Opening 151-5, closing 152-3, highest 152-4, lowest 151-4.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON  
NEW YORK, Dec. 19  
New York Cotton market was closed today.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.  
Tata Defd at 9 p.m. Rs. 1995 to Rs. 96-4.  
India Iron at 9 p.m. Rs. 26-2.

## CITY & SUBURBS

### TODAY

Hindu: Maghar Shud 15, 2019.  
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 13, 1398  
Parsi: Tir 20, 1323.  
Sunrise: 7-07 a.m.  
Sunset 6-06 p.m.  
Hightide 11-28,  
Lowtide 05-58, 17-40.

### Today's Engagements

THE ARTS & CRAFTS EDUCATION SOCIETY: Puppet Dance Drama and Folk Dances Programme by the Little Ballet Troupe in aid of the Handicraft Teachers' Training College. Phinstone High School Compound, 6-00 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: Annual Meeting and declaration of Essay Competition results. Neelum Manzil, Lamington Road, 5-30 p.m.

NATIONAL HEALTH LEAGUE: Condolence meeting to mourn the death of late Prof. N. Sheshappa. League's gymnasium, Azad Maidan, 5 p.m.

PRAGATI MANDAL CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY: Unveiling ceremony of oil portrait of Mr. B. K. Mody and felicitations to doctors. Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, 9-30 a.m. Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Health Minister will preside.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE URDU LITERARY SOCIETY: Akbar Day. College Hall, 4-30 p.m. Dr. K. A. Hamied, Sheriff will preside.

BHARTIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Musical programme by Bengali Cultural Group, 9 a.m. Justice K. C. Sen will preside.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji will speak on 'Heart Troubles and Nature Cure.' Ashram's premises, 10 a.m.

SHREE BOMBAY BAJ KHEDAVAI SAMAJ: Garba Utsav, M. N. Pupils' Own School, Khar, 4-00 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Havan Performance at Nariman Point, Marine Drive, 5-30 p.m. Shri Pandit Dharendra 'Sheel' will speak on 'Cultural Advancement between East and West.'

ACHARYASWAMI'S "INDIA'S SPIRITUAL LEGACY" PUBLICATION COMMITTEE: First meeting. Ananda Vihar, Bal Yashwanth Nair Hospital, 10 a.m.

BHARATIYA JANA SANGH: Election of Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India session. Servants of India Society Hall, 5-30 p.m.

BHATMADI PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION: Fifth Annual Gathering. St. Xavier's High School Hall, 2-30 p.m. Mr. Justice R. A. Baidkar will preside.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES' UNION: Condolence meeting to mourn the death of Mr. Hariharanath Shastri. Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, 6-00 p.m.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA MANDAL: Discourse (in Tamil) on Manisha Panchakam and Sri Ramana's life by Sri Amritananda Yogi at 9 p.m. at Bhuta Nivas, Matunga.

BOMBAY KERALAEEYA SAMAJ: Social Malayalam Drama "Kaithokkum Pullamkuzhalum" at Fodar College Hall at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain. Free public lecture on 'The Symbolic Christ (Message of Christ-mas)' at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Poets' Day at 6 p.m., at the Sangham premises, (Pioneer School Building, Telang Road, Matunga). Smt. A. K. Jayalakshmi presides.

MOONLIGHT BAND: Greater Bombay Police will play Moonlight Band Music at Victoria Gardens from 9 to 11 p.m.

Students of the NSD Industrial Home for the Blind will play orchestra at Chowpatty Bandstand from 5 to 7 p.m.

## Today's Radio

### BOMBAY

243 meters.  
07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 D Dave, G songs, 08-15 U S Kamat, bhairav 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 S K Apte, sarang, 12-15 For women, G 13-10 S. Parsekar, violin, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 U S Kamat, jaitkalyan, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 D Dave, G songs, 18-30 S Parsekar, violin, 19-00 S L K Apte, puria dhanashree, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 S K Apte, hamsdhwani, 20-45 D Dave, G songs, 21-15 Kunjmani Venkatram, K music, 21-45 Cameo, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.  
06-00 AIR artist, violin, 06-45 Malati Pande, M songs, 12-15 Malati Pande, vocal, 13-00 Baba Altekar, M songs, 13-30 S Sunder, H songs, 13-50 G Joshi, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 B Altekar, M songs, 19-30 S Sunder, H songs, 20-30 Dr. Motichandra, H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Malati Joshi, vocal, 21-45 S Parsekar, violin, 22-15 G Joshi, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD  
250m., 312.5m.—07-30 Prabhat mangala, 07-45 Tribute, 08-15 L Chauhan, cl. vocal, 09-00 S. Desai light songs, 10-00 For children, G, 12-30 G geets, 12-45 Geets, 13-10 Violin, 18-00 S Desai, light songs, 18-10 Violin, 18-20 A Dholakia, bhajans, 18-30 Locals (Ahm. & Baroda), 18-35 Geetanjali, 19-00 L Chauhan, cl. vocal, 19-15 A Dholakia, geets, 19-30 For industrial workers, (Ahm.), 19-30 For rural, listeners (Baroda), 20-30 Choice, 21-15 A Dholakia, geets, 21-30 'Bimb-pratibimb', G adaptation of H. play.

POONA.  
375m. — 07-30 Malini Joshi, songs, 07-45 T D Janorikar, khayal, 08-15 S Gaikwad party, shahnai, 08-45 Khayal bhairav, 18-00 Shahnai, 18-10 Malini Joshi, stage songs, 18-20 For villages, M, 18-50 Locals, 19-00

Shahnai, 19-15 Bhajan, pad, 19-30 T D Janorikar, khayal, 20-15 Malini Joshi, khayal, 20-30 Shahnai, 20-50 Delhi relay on Parliament, 21-15 Bhavgeets, 21-30 T D. Janorikar, kh.v.d.

### RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—Morning 7-00 It's a Great Day, 7-15 Light and Bright, 7-30 BBC News, 7-40 Singing Strings, 8-0 Serenade, 9-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Dizzy Fingers, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—Evening 6-00 Tunes at Twilight, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News, News Talk 6-45 Broadway Parade, 7-0 Men Behind Melody, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 On Wings of Song 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Music to Dream By.

### B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—(19.91, 13.87, 16.93, 19.86, 24.80, 31.88, 41.75m) 15-10 BBC Scottish orch., 15-45 Royal tour, 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music! 19-45 Musc from Handel's 'Messiah', 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15, Carol service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE: (24.92, 19.91m.)—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Mail bag.

### FEATURE BROADCAST

At 8-30 p.m. today Dr. Motichandra will broadcast a talk in Hindi entitled "Bharatiya Sanskriti Ka Laukik Paksh" from All India Radio, Bombay. This can be heard on 353 and 89.69 metres.

On the same day at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a feature by M. V. Mathew entitled 'TERROR' in the series 'CAMEO' which will be produced by Adi Marzban, and can be heard on 243.9 and 61.98 metres.



# Sales Tax Bill Amendment

## ASSEMBLY PASSES THIRD READING

### Annual Revenue Of Rs. 14 Crores

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Legislative Assembly today passed in all its three readings the controversial Bill to amend the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953.

The Opposition demanded a division on the third reading of the Bill which was passed by the House with 172 members voting for it and 30 against.

The first reading of the Bill was passed by the Assembly at its Poona session and it was referred to a Select Committee.

The debate on the Bill as modified by the Select Committee lasted for twelve hours spread over four working days.

The Opposition moved as many as 46 amendments to the various clauses of the Bill which were all rejected by the House. Twelve minor amendments sponsored by Government were, however, accepted.

**TAXABLE TURNOVER**  
The main feature of the amended Bill was that it sought to raise the taxable turnover of business from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum. This according to the Finance Minister Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who piloted the Bill, was intended to give relief to small traders in the State.

The Finance Minister also claim-

ed that the amended measure would prevent diversion of trade outside the State, while plugging any loopholes which left scope for evasion of the levy.

The measure is expected to bring in an annual revenue of Rs. 14 crores to the State's Exchequer.

Later the House considered the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

The discussion on the Bill was not over when the House adjourned for the day.

The Assembly will meet on Monday at 2 p.m.

### MYSTERY DISEASE IN SANGAMNER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. D. Jatti Deputy Minister, for Health told Mr. N. T. Deshmukh, in the State Assembly today that 1,082 persons had been affected by the outbreak of a mysterious disease in Sangamner.

Twenty-nine cases proved fatal, till the end of March last.

The disease was not spreading to surrounding areas.

## Primary Teachers Are Not For Bhoodan Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Education Minister Mr. Dinkarrao Desai replying to a question by Mr. L. B. Bhosle, during question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, said that the Government of Bombay had issued an order that Primary Teachers should not take part in the Bhoodan movement.

The order was to the effect that Primary Teachers in the employ of district school boards and authorised municipalities can subscribe in aid of the Bhoodan Yagna movement by offering their lands or by paying in cash, but they cannot participate in the movement by making people to offer their lands or to contribute in aid of the movement.

Mr. Desai stated that Government would not relax the order because according to the Bombay Civil Services Conduct, Discipline and Appeal rules, which have been applied mutatis mutandis to Primary Teachers in the employ of district school boards and authorised municipalities, teachers could not take part in the movement.

Replying to supplementary questions the Minister admitted that the Bhoodan movement had been considered to be of great use and importance to the nation and it was not carried on party politics. Asked by Dr. Amul Desai whether Bhoodan was a political movement the Minister said that it was a matter of opinion.

## Nagpur Air Crash Enquiry

NAGPUR, Dec. 19 (UPI): The Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India to investigate into the air crash here on Saturday last will commence its proceedings from December 22 next. The court is headed by Mr. N. S. Lokur, Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board with a panel of assessors consisting of Mr. M. G. Pradhan, Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, and Capt. K. Vishwanath, Assistant Operational Manager, Air-India International Corporation.

## Jail Cell Where Aurobindo Lived

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (UPI): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar today visited the tiny cell in Alipore Central Jail, where Sri Aurobindo lived for two years - 1908 and 1909 as an undertrial prisoner in connection with the Alipore bomb case.

The cell is now preserved as a memorial with a marble plaque and a bust of Sri Aurobindo inside.

## LEASE OF LIFE FOR MILITARY GOVT.

TRIESTE, Dec. 19 (UPI-AFP): The Allied Military Government in Trieste has prolonged the period of engagement for their staff and locally employed personnel until March 31, it was learned here yesterday.

## CONGRESSMAN ELECTED MUNICIPAL CHIEF

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 19 (UPI): The Congress candidate, Mr. S. S. Baswanti, was elected President of the Sholapur Municipal Council for the ensuing year.

The office of the Vice-President was also annexed by the Congress candidate, Mrs. Pushpawati Chindarkar.

NEW DELHI: Dr. Sujata Chaudhuri, formerly Vice-Principal of Lady Hardinge Medical College, has been elected fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. She is the first woman in India, and for the matter of that in Asia, to be so honoured.

# FROM MARXISM TOWARDS GANDHISM

## BREACH OF PRIVILEGES

### Madras Paper In Trouble

MADRAS, Dec. 19 (UPI): Congress members, Mr. K. T. Kosalam and R. V. Swaminathan, have given notice of two motions of breach of privileges against the Tamil daily "Dinamani" for having published the former's breach in the Assembly day before yesterday under the caption "Convulsions of a dying Congressman" and "Hysterical Dance."

The Speaker has agreed to take the motions for discussion on Tuesday next.

Mr. Kosalam, it may be recalled in the course of his budget speech made a personal attack on Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and criticised the government, comparing it to a dictatorship.

He also said that he was not sure whether he would continue to be a member of the House in view of the impending judgment of the Election Tribunal before which his election had been questioned.

## BRITISH CABINET MEETING

LONDON, Dec. 19 (UPI-AFP): British Cabinet yesterday held its last meeting before Christmas. Sir Winston was to leave last night for Chartwell from where he will go to his official residence, the Chequers, for the Christmas holiday.

The Parliamentary Christmas recess began late last afternoon and will continue until January 19.

## Egyptians Set Free Tommy

FAMAGUESTA, Dec. 19 (UPI-AFP): Signalman Drek Shaw, the British soldier whom the Egyptians returned to British Authorities arrived in Cyprus yesterday aboard the S.S. "Empire Shelter" from Port Said.

Shaw was held by the Egyptians since last April after the war missing from his army unit stationed in the Suez Canal area. As the Empire Shelter docked in Famagusta, Shaw stepped down from the gangplank into a waiting military car which drove off immediately towards Nicosia. Nobody was allowed to approach him.

## REMAINS OF LABOUR LEADER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (UPI): The remains of Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri will be given a send off by the industrial workers of Delhi, and railway employees at the Delhi Railway Junction today at 9-30 p.m.

The remains will be taken to Kanpur, the home town of Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, where they will be given a rousing reception and taken out in a procession by the industrial workers and ultimately immersed in the Ganges.

## JAPANESE REDS FOR POPULAR FRONT

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (UPI-AFP): The Japanese Communist Party has decided to abandon its tactics and to seek the formation of a popular front which will concentrate on an offensive for peace and against rearmament, according to Japanese police.

The decision was reported to have been taken at a recent underground convention of the Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party.

## N.C.C. Men To Undertake Tank Repairs

BOMBAY, Friday.  
Ten officers of National Cadet Corps, 315 Cadets, 10 army men and 25 civilians are undertaking repairs of the Nalhi Tank at Mount Abu. The work will commence on December 21 and continue for a fortnight.

## Jayaprakash Narain On P.S.P. Changes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE old Socialist Party had started under a strong influence of Leninist Marxism," said Praja-Socialist leader Mr. Jayaprakash Narain this evening, "but it had slowly travelled towards Gandhism... when it gave up its faith in dictatorship, even as a transitional phase; when it asserted that Socialism could not exist without democracy; when it came to believe that decentralisation of economic and political power was essential for democracy; when it decided that good ends could not be achieved through evil means."

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, speaking at the First Conference of the Praja Socialist Party (Bombay City), deprecated the idea that the Socialists could build up Socialism by legislation and State power, and that Socialism could only be established by law when the Socialist Party came to power. "Gandhism", he said, "does not concentrate on the capture of power, nor depend on the power of the State, but it goes direct to the people and helps them to effect the revolution in their lives and consequently revolution in the life of the community. Support from the State power would be assured once the power of the people has been created."

Comparing the Gandhism adopted as official policy of the Praja Socialist Party with pure Socialism, Mr. Jayaprakash said that whereas Socialism wished to advance by setting class against class, Gandhism does so by cutting across all classes, that whereas Socialism wished to destroy classes by making one class victorious over the other, Gandhism strove to abolish classes, by so bringing the classes together, that there are no class distinctions left.

"Socialism ultimately aims at creating a classless society," he continued, "but it wishes to make the state all-powerful by making the social revolution itself dependent upon state action. Gandhism, too, like Socialism, aims at a classless society. But on that account it proceeds more consistently by making the social process as little dependent upon the state as possible. The creation of the stateless society begins here and now, and is not relegated to a remote and imaginary period in the future."

## U.S.-PAK PACT

Referring to the Pak-U.S. Pact now under consideration between Pakistan and the United States, Mr. Jayaprakash said that it was "... a matter of such grave importance that one cannot let it pass without comment. The whole of Asia is rightly excited over it," he continued, "and only recently has Asia been emerging from European domination and ceasing to be an arena of world power politics. The older European imperialisms have been on the run. But Communist imperialism has been making serious inroads either by actual acts of war or by diplomatic and economic actions. To offset (the Pak-U.S. Pact), the Communists will naturally move its own pawns on the Asian chess-board. Thus, in the name of peace, Asia will further be dragged into the arena of war. No country in Asia has anything to gain by war and therefore there was growing slowly a non-war, or third camp, area in Asia. The growth and consolidation of this area is, to my mind, the only guarantee of peace not only for Asia but for the whole world. This growth is possible only if the Asian countries refuse to act like hyenas..."

## NEW MENACE

Concluding with a reference to Hindu-Muslim relationships, Mr. Jayaprakash said that Hindu-Muslim differences had been exploited to their own advantage by the British for their imperialist interests, and the very same thing was being done today by certain

interested imperialist powers, he said. He warned that "it is a failure of statesmanship on both sides that such advantage should be taken of our domestic quarrel."

"India and Pakistan are related by history and geography," he said, "by culture and religion... The present differences should be settled without delay, and the main principle governing a settlement, to my mind, should be that no one should be forced to stay where he does not like to be. Unless both countries make a clean breast of it," he said, "and give up horse-trading, they would both become, among other things, victims of the evil designs of others."

The Conference will continue tomorrow, i.e., Sunday.

## REMOVE GLARING INCONSISTENCY

BOMBAY, Dec. 19 (UPI): A glaring contradiction resulting from the Prakasam episode in Andhra and the permission granted by the Praja Socialist Party's National Executive to the Travancore-Cochin unit to have electoral adjustments with Communists to avoid three-cornered contests "has created confusion amongst our Party workers and even friends and sympathisers of our party felt embarrassed", says Shri M. R. Dandavate, Secretary of the Bombay City P.S.P. in his political and organisational report to the first conference of the Bombay City P.S.P. which commenced its two-day session today.

Shri Dandavate has expressed the hope that the National Conference of the Party at Allahabad "will evolve through its deliberations clarity of mind, consistency in action so that all such embarrassments can be avoided in the future."

The report places the primary membership of the party in the city at 14,000. The number of active members is 469.

## No Boycotting Of U.K. Commission

## MRS. JAGAN DENIES REPORTS

GEORGETOWN (British Guiana), Dec. 19 (UPI-AFP): Mrs. Janet Jagan, Secretary-General of the P. P. P. denounced as wicked and malicious reports that her party would boycott the three-man British Guiana Constitution Commission which is to arrive here on January 6.

The PPP is summoning an executive meeting with the next five days to decide whether deposed Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan and ex-Education Minister L. F. S. Burnham should hurry home from India to face the Constitution Commission.

## Leaders' Trial In Guiana

GEORGETOWN (British Guiana), Dec. 19 (UPI-AFP): The preliminary hearing of the sedition charge against Peoples Progressive Party leader Nazurdeen (24) has been postponed till December 29 to avoid clash with the proceedings against the Deputy Speaker in the House of Assembly Mrs. Janet Jagan. The hearing against Nazurdeen was originally fixed for today. Mrs. Janet Jagan and nine others are charged with holding an illegal meeting.



# Commoner Scores In Slow Run 2,000 Guineas

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN the slowest ever run 2,000 Guineas, Commoner, Chavan astride, spread-eagled nine opponents with a well timed effort at Mahaluxmi today. The timing returned by the Spadasin-My Patsy Colt when traversing the second classic of the season was poor one minute and forty-six seconds.

Bright Steel was the quickest into his strides and raced for a brief time in front of Pyara and Excalibur. The latter soon had a slight advantage over Bright Steel and Pyara and approaching the six, Desert Light improved his position on the outfield and was fourth. Commoner and Play Safe were tailed off at the time. Excalibur dropped out approaching the four, leaving Pyara and Bright Steel in charge and Desert Light on their heels. Pyara was first in the straight pursued by Bright Steel and Desert Light.

Commoner and Play Safe were then noticed moving on the outside. Midway in the straight, Commoner strode fastest and had the race won half a furlong from home. Play Safe also late on the scene, relegated Bright Steel to third place and Desert Light falling short of strides was a poor fourth in the race. Raj Kamal finished fifth and Rising Day was sixth.

Jockey Eldin had the distinction of riding two winners, Red Flannel in the Gulliland Plate and Lonely Light in the Aga Khan's Cup. He rode judiciously on both the occasions. In the first instance, on Red Flannel made her appearance felt late again and pegged back such reputed customers like Churn Downs and Abbotship. Lonely Light, as is customary with him, had to be ridden front but Eldin wisely gave Mr. Stevenson's five-year-old horse, breather at intervals and the black horse firmly held on in the round the course cup race.

Double event Rs. 313-8 tickets

Treble event Rs. 1967-0 tickets

Results:-

**THE AGRA PLATE—7 Furs.**  
M/s. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhai's PASSING SHOWER 8-7 Damodar ..... 1  
Dr. S. K. Pillay's POLDO 8-11 Aurobinda ..... 2  
Mr. G. A. Jadanwalla's BRISANCE 9-2 N. Dar ..... 3  
M/s. Bahadur M. and Byramji M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-9 Hanuman Singh ..... 4  
Not run: Malabar Star.  
Won by neck, another neck, 1-3/4.

Timing: 1 minute 32-3/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Rs. 24 for win.  
Places: Rs. 13, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22.  
Forecast Pool Rs. 117-0-0 Tkts. 83.

Winner trained by P. Rylands.

**THE SATARA PLATE—5 Furs.**  
H.H. The Maharaja of Morvi's FINAL EFFORT 8-4 Kheem S. 1  
Mr. P. M. Modi's PIMPERNEL 8-7 Purto Singh ..... 2  
Mrs. Badridas Daga's MUNNI 8-4 Lindley ..... 3  
Mr. B. S. Neman's WILD FIRE 8-7 S. Chavan ..... 4  
All ran.

Won by 3/4 length, 3 1/2, 6.  
Timing: 1 minute 5-1/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Rs. 17 for win, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 Rs. 21.  
Forecast Pool Rs. 41-8-0 Tkts. 248.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

**THE PUNJAB PLATE—1-1/4 Miles**  
M/s. P. Sinhi R. N. Nazir and A. D. Vachha's PARA DAY 8-1 P. Khade ..... 1  
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhai and Purshotam Jethabhai's SELF RESPECT 8-3 Kheem Singh ..... 2  
Mr. Moomy D. Aria's SHERE

KHAN 8-12 Argade ..... 3  
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-12 S. Chavan ..... 4  
Not run: Galloper.  
Won by 1-3/4 lengths, 1, 1-3/4.  
Timing: 2 minutes 13-1/5 secs.  
Tote paid: Rs. 53 for win, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 16, Rs. 26.  
Winner trained by B. L. Shinde.

**THE C.C. GULLILAND PLATE—7 Furs.**

Lt.-Col. W. H. Kerr and M/s. Lalchand Kewalram and S. K. Sundaramier's RED FLANNEL 8-3 Eldin ..... 1  
H.H. The Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's CHURN DOWNS 9-4 Evans ..... 2  
M/s. B. S. Neman and P. M. Rungta's ABBOTSHIP 8-9 S. Chavan ..... 3

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's NEAPOLITAN BRIDE 7-10 P. Khade ..... 4  
Not run: Ben Bow.

Won by 1 length, neck, 2-3/4.  
Timing: 1 minute 27 seconds.  
Tote paid: Rs. 70 for win, Places: Rs. 12, Rs. 10, Rs. 11.  
Forecast Pool Rs. 71-0-0. Tkts. 191.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

**THE AGA KHAN'S CUP (About) 1 1/4 Miles.**

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. G. Stevenson's LONELY LIGHT 9-4 Eldin ..... 1  
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshtir's SOLAR PRINCESS 8-1 Kheem Singh ..... 2  
Mrs. P. Lane and Sir Cecil Trevor's TRUCEABELLE 8-2 P. Khade ..... 3  
Mr. and Mrs. James Mann's PIERO III 9-1 S. Chavan ..... 4  
All ran.  
Won by 1 length, 1/2, neck.  
Timing: 2 minutes, 54 seconds.  
Tote paid: Rs. 92 for win.  
Places Rs. 37, Rs. 21.  
Forecast Pool Rs. 270-8-0. Tkts. 50.  
Winner trained by Mahomed Nafa.

**THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS, (1953)—1 Mile**

Mr. Diamond's COMMONER 8-11 (S. Chavan) ..... 1  
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhai and Purshotam Jethabhai's PLAY SAFE 8-11 (Damodar) ..... 2  
Mrs. J. B. Patel's BRIGHT STEEL 8-11 (Kheemsingh) ..... 3  
H. H. Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's DESERT LIGHT 8-11 (P. Khade) ..... 4  
Not run: Blushoon, Great Mogul, Five Spots, Princess Dilwar.  
Won by 1-1/2 lengths, Hd., 1 length.  
Timing: 1 min. 46 secs.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19, Rs. 34.  
Forecast Pool Rs. 97-8-0. Tkts. 93.  
Winner trained by Sion F. Nesim.

**THE NANDGAON PLATE—1 Mile**

M/s. Noshir M. Patel and B. G. Raheja's LOVE'S LEGEND 8-9 (Kheemsingh) ..... 1  
Mr. P. M. Modi's NAZAKAT 9-4 (Purtu S.) ..... 2  
Mr. P. R. Shroff's GREEK STAR 7-10 (Medhe) ..... 3  
Mr. W. O. Simoes's MUSTANG 8-0 (Antoo) ..... 4  
All ran.  
Won by 3/4 length, 1-1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.  
Timing: 1 min. 45 secs.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 29.  
Winner trained by N. M. Patel.

**THE DECCAN PLATE—1 Mile**

Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORE 8-12 (Sibbritt) ..... 1  
Mr. P. M. Potia's NEW CENT 9-3 (P. Khade) ..... 2  
H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's FITZ CALL 8-10 (Evans) ..... 3  
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MAHBOOB II 8-10 (Purtu S.) ..... 4  
All ran.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 87. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 14, Rs. 16.  
Winner trained by W. J. Elliot.



Hubert D'Souza (nearest the camera) of Goan Sports seen felling Lazarus of State Police in Saturday's Senior Division Hockey League match. The others in the picture are (left to right) Diago, Joachim both of Goan Sports and Chavan of State Police.

## TATAS

### Gool Japanwala In Singles Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gool Japanwala (St. Xavier's) by winning her match against Ruiz's Chhabha Phadnis in the women's singles entered the final in the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournament at the Bombay Gymkhana today. With this win she is the only player who is heading for the triple crown.

Later in partnership with Santok, Gool Japanwala won the mixed doubles semi-final playing against Sydenham pair, D. Bilpodiwalla and Daisy Kolapure in straight sets, the final scores were 5-1, 7-5.

St. Xavier's pair, Santok and Edgar Fernandes won their men's doubles match against Siddharth's pair effortlessly in straight sets the scores reading 6-0, 6-0.

In the only match of the evening which went to three sets in the mixed doubles semi-final, M. R. Desai and Mani Poncha had to struggle hard before they accounted for the second string of St. Xavier's, George Oomen and Rama Malhotra, the winners losing the first set at 2-6, recovered well to win the next two at 6-4, 6-4, and with it the match.

### Parel Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Narrow victories were registered in the Parel Hockey League at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, this evening and all the three matches were well contested. In the Senior Division, Blue Wizards got the better of Bombay Port Trust "A" by a solitary goal scored through centre-forward D'Souza.

The first Division tie between Turner Morrison and Vincent Rangers ended in a win for the former by two goals to nil. Centre-forward was responsible for both. Earlier, Thunderbolts, after doing the bulk of the attack, succumbed to Mazagaon Institute by a solitary goal. Bright was the scorer. There will be no games tomorrow.

### Lottery To Finance Norway's Athletes

OSLO, Dec. 19 (NAFEN): To help meet the cost of sending athletes to the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, the Norwegian Olympic Committee is organising a nationwide lottery. About £2,500 worth of sports equipments have been offered as prizes.

## CLEVER FOILING

## FIGHT HARD FOR GOALS

## Goans' Narrow Victory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATAS SPORTS struggled hard to obtain a two goals to nil victory over St. Xavier's College in the Senior Hockey League encounter played at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening, while Goan Sports secured a solitary goal win over Bombay State Police.

St. Xavier's were definitely the better combination, but somehow they failed to take the ball well up into goal to beat Leo Pinto. They had the requisite number of chances, but save at all costs tactics by Tatas defence prevented many of the moves materializing.

Tatas confined their game to short passing moves and due to clever stickwork managed to do more damage when the ball was in their possession. Williams, Braganza and Neville were responsible for some dangerous approach work.

John Mascarenhas pushed the ball straight into Leo Pinto's pads after John Charles had got the better of Peter Ferrao in the circle in the fourth minute of play.

A free hit near the corner play taken by Lawrie provided the Tata side with the lead. Gonsalves stopped the ball with his pad and tried to smother it, but Gerry Williams pushed it in. The time was the tenth minute of the first-half.

John Mascarenhas took another top-of-the circle hit at Pinto, but he was safe; John Charles tried to connect the rebound, but was offside in the twenty-fifth minute of play.

Two minutes later, Zito Extross took a shot at goal, but the ball deflected off a player's stick and Sanford D'Mello pushed in only to see the ball just roll outside the boards.

Neville was through just two minutes before the breather, but Gonsalves rushed out in time to stop him.

Neville was through twice in the opening minutes, but kicked the first time and the second time goalkeeper Gonsalves saved well.

Tatas obtained their second goal from a penalty bully taken by Joe D'Mello in the twenty-fifth minute of the second half when Carvalho stopped Neville's long corner hit with his foot.

The teams were:—  
TATA SPORTS: L Pinto, Ferrao, Carvalho; B D'Costa, Perumal, F

Coutinho; J D'Mello, G Williams, N D'Souza, A Braganza, I Fernandes.

ST. XAVIER'S "A": O Gonsalves; O Ferreira, Carvalho; O Braganza, T Fernandes, C Pereira, Extross, S D'Mello, J Charles, D'Costa, J Mascarenhas.

Umpires: Abraham and J Fernandes.

GOAN SPORTS SECURED A SOLITARY GOAL VICTORY OVER BOMBAY STATE POLICE EARLY THIS EVENING IN THE SAME DIVISION.

Bombay State Police dominated play, but failed to make much of an impression on the Goan custodian. Over and above their forwards, particularly Bhim, seemed to be mixing up matters within the circle.

The Goan defence was hard-working. They left nothing to chance and first time tackling paid big dividends. The Police defence was slow and weak. Even the wing halves seemed to delay too long.

The Goans took the lead from a very clever move initiated by Frank Correa way up in their own territory. He passed forward to J. Fernandes, the centre forward, who broke away on a solo run, but when nearing the circle parted to the right winger, A. Fernandes who sent in a first timer in the twentieth minute of play.

The Police had a glorious scoring chance midway through when Bhim pushed through to a solo run, but goalkeeper Moraes foiled him. Four penalty corners also proved of no avail.

The teams were:—  
GOAN SPORTS: Moraes; J D'Souza, Diago; H D'Souza, R Fernandes, C X Pereira; A Fernandes, A Rodrigues, J Fernandes, F Correa, P Fernandes.

B. S. POLICE: Mendonca; Dias, Kadam; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Jaiwant; Lazarus, Bhim, Chavan.

Umpires: Mathur and O. Fernandes.



## National Badminton

DELHI MEETS BOMBAY  
IN TODAY'S FINAL

Gwalior, December 19 (UPI).

DELHI eliminated Bengal in the semifinals of the Inter-State Badminton Championships today and qualified to meet Bombay in the final to be played tomorrow. During the contest Manoj Guha's left eye was hurt by a shot.

Eight men's singles, one ladies' doubles and three men's doubles events were decided besides the Inter-State tie.

The winners in the men's singles were Perulkar of Madhya Bharat, Bill Berry of U.S.A., Nandu Natekar of Bombay, Shamshad Ali of Pakistan, Devindar Mohan of Bombay, Manoj Guha of Bengal, G. Hemmady (Bengal), and Amritlal Dewan (Delhi). They won easily against their rivals mainly through powerful smashes and brilliant drops.

In the ladies' doubles Miss M. Tambe and Mrs. Acharya (M.P.) defeated Mrs. Bal and Mrs. Natu (Maharashtra) to move up in the series.

The following are the results:—

## INTER-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Delhi defeated Bengal 3-1: Men's doubles: Amrit Lal Dewan and C. L. Madan (Delhi) beat G. Hemmady and M. Guha (Bengal) 15-5, 12-15, 15-11.

## NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Acharya and Miss M. Tambe (M.P.) beat Mrs. Bal and Mrs. Natu 16-18, 15-4, 18-13. Mrs. David and Miss M. Shah won over Mrs. Anthony and Partner.

Men's Singles: Mr. Perulkar (M.B.) beat Kola (Rajasthan) 17-15, 15-5. Bill Berry (USA) beat V. L. Mathur (Raj.) 15-7, 15-6; Shamshad Ali (Pakistan No. 1) beat B. M. Ahuja (Bihar) 15-2, 15-4; Devindar Mohan (Bombay) beat R. Vagal (UP) 15-8, 15-3; Nandu Natekar (Bombay) beat P. S. Chawla (Delhi) 15-10, 15-1; Manoj Guha (Bengal) beat Tambekar (Maharashtra) 15-2, 15-4; G. Hemmady beat Dongre (Bombay) 15-4, 15-7; Amritlal Dewan (Delhi) beat Mehendale (Maharashtra) 15-3, 15-10.

Men's Doubles: B. D. Shroff and P. L. Mazumdar (Bombay) beat Salvi and A. V. Uhal (Bombay) 15-9, 1-15, 15-1; Bill Berry (USA) and Shamshad Ali (Pakistan) beat K. M. Mathur and A. B. Biswas (Rajasthan) 15-2, 15-7; Dongre and Bhopardikar (Bombay) beat B. S. Gill and I. P. S. Gill (Punjab) 15-2, 15-5.

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Men's Singles: Mr. Perulkar (M.B.) beat Kola (Rajasthan) 17-15, 15-5. Bill Berry (USA) beat V. L. Mathur (Raj.) 15-7, 15-6; Shamshad Ali (Pakistan No. 1) beat B. M. Ahuja (Bihar) 15-2, 15-4; Devindar Mohan (Bombay) beat R. Vagal (UP) 15-8, 15-3; Nandu Natekar (Bombay) beat P. S. Chawla (Delhi) 15-10, 15-1; Manoj Guha (Bengal) beat Tambekar (Maharashtra) 15-2, 15-4; G. Hemmady beat Dongre (Bombay) 15-4, 15-7; Amritlal Dewan (Delhi) beat Mehendale (Maharashtra) 15-3, 15-10.

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Tonight's Novices  
Boxing

BOMBAY, Saturday. There are some interesting senior bouts on the Novices boxing bill tomorrow, with pride of place going to that between G. Gidwani and H. Kotwal of Poona. Both have scored fluent wins in previous outings and the fight should be a good one. A. Kamalakar returns to the ring after a long lay-off and is matched with P. C. Kaloo. R. George meets H. Mody while G. D'Souza opposes G. Patel. The youngsters are well represented on the bill. The fights will start at 6 p.m. tomorrow at the Police HQ at Crawford Market.

The programme is as follows:—A. Meyers (63) N.N.H. vs. R. More (58) Rangers. M. Silveria (78) Rangers vs. B. Kerkar (68) Rangers. D. J. Bambole (79) ZPCHL vs. I. B. Aaron (78) NNH. M. Meyers (78) N.N.H. vs. J. Dias (80) Rangers. A. Roberts (72) Rangers vs. B. Dias (70) Rangers. J. Fernandes (95) Rangers vs. A. Pereira (94) Rangers. V. Fernandes (96) Rangers vs. B. Const. Keluskar (93) Police. I. Pereira (88) Rangers vs. P. Aristotle (88) Rangers. F. Fernandes (85) Rangers vs. R. Hendrick (82) Rangers. P. C. Kamble (112) Police vs. S. M. David (106) NNH. M. Bharucha (100) ZPCHL vs. B. Const. Dalvi (107) Police. M. D'Souza (114) Maz. Docks vs. P. C. Surve (114) Police. R. George (100) NNH. vs. H. R. Mody (108) ZPCHL. A. Kamalakar (108) Rangers vs. P. Kaloo (112) Police. G. D'Souza (128) Rangers vs. L. J. Patel (137) Maz. Dock. G. Gidwani (122) Rangers vs. H. Kotwal (125) ZPCHL.

U.S. Beat Belgium  
In Davis Cup

BRISBANE, Dec. 19 (UPI-APF): Tony Trabert and Vic Seixas won their matches in the Davis Cup Interzone Final here today. United States therefore beat Belgium by four matches to one.

Result:—Trabert (U.S.) beat Jacques Brichant (Belgium) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. Vic Seixas (U.S.) beat Philippe Washer (Belgium) 6-2, 7-5, 8-6.

Checking Rowdiness  
In Scottish Football

LONDON, Dec. 19 (NAFEN):—Scottish magistrates have asked for powers to licence football grounds and close them down if rowdiness which occurs at important matches between leading teams does not cease.

The Scottish Football Association, however, have forestalled the immediate need for such legislation by promising help the police maintain order, limit attendances and apply sanctions against clubs failing to keep rowdies under control.

Evidence will be sent to the Public Prosecutor in future cases of flagrant disorder. Such cases in Glasgow will be dealt with by the Sheriff who is empowered to impose heavier penalties than a magistrate.

MANE'S UNBEATEN  
CENTURY IN  
"TIMES" SHIELD

BOMBAY, Saturday. A grand unbeaten 112 by K. C. Mane for Jaya Bharat Insurance against James Finlay and deadly bowling by P. R. Vast who took five Heateley Grasham wickets for 4 runs representing Heateley Grasham highlighted the "Times of India" junior and senior Cricket Shield match which commenced today. All the matches will be continued tomorrow.

The principal scores were:—SENIOR DIVISION  
Parsi Cyclist:  
Bank of India 158 for 5 (R N Bharucha 58, D F Bhada 39 not out and V G Lele 2 for 80) vs. A. C. C. Sports (to be continued). Kennedy Sea Face:  
Tata Sports 94 for 4 (T K Contractor batting 39) vs. Jupiter Insurance Sports (to be continued). JUNIOR DIVISION  
Cross:  
Heateley Grasham Sports 49 (Michael 20, P R Vast 5 for 4 and S S Karnad 2 for 7) vs. Greaves Cotton Cricket.  
Cross:  
Khatau Sports 105 for 6 (M S Asher 35 and R D Dokre 5 for 37) vs. Killick Nickson.  
Esplanade:  
I. G. Mint Cricket 120 for 9 (Sakharam Baloo 33 and C Dias 5 for 33) vs. Sandoz Sports Club.  
Cross:  
Jaya Bharat Insurance 180 for 4 (K C Mane 112 not out and Parker 37 not out) vs. James Finlay Sports.  
Esplanade:  
British Indian General and Allied 145 for 6 (M M Panday 39, V D Telang 39, S N Cooper 49 and Billimoria 3 for 87) vs. Post Office Recreation Sports.  
Esplanade:  
Times of India 203 for 3 (K C Leninwalla 53 and R S Godambe batting 96) vs. Alcock Ashdown.  
Barnet:  
Metal Box Sports 136 (H B Parrelkar 44, N K Mehta 4 for 34 and M A Desai 4 for 14) vs. Hind Cycles.  
Matunga:  
Indian Airlines Corporation 157 for 4 (K G Rao 46, Gustad Patel 50 batting and S M Shankar 34 batting) vs. Dadar Union Sports.

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## Softball Visitors From Hyderabad



The Hyderabad Softball team, shown above, was on a short tour of Bombay and played four matches with local softball clubs. The visitors won two, against American Association and American Consul, draw with Naigaum Welfare Centre and lost to Reynolds Y.M.C.A. They left Bombay on Friday last. In the group above standing (left to right) are:— B. Anand Rao, Sampath, P. Raman, M. Kotak, G. Kotak, Pratap, Samuel and Strafford. Sitting (left to right) are:— Kishen, Nayudu, Manhar and Shanmugham.

PAKISTAN SIDE  
331 FOR 8

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Pakistan Services Cricket team commenced their first match of the tour against Bombay Cricket Association at the Bombay Gymkhana ground today. The match which is a two-day fixture will be continued tomorrow.

The tourists batting first hit up a respectable total of 331 for 8 at the stump-drawing time, the chief batsman responsible for the total being M. E. Z. Ghazali who scored 114 runs before he was caught by Rannath Kenny off Gupte. Ghazali's score of 114 in a stay of 195 minutes was punctuated by 14 fours and a six.

Going in after the fall of second wicket at the total of 53 runs Ghazali was concerned in a century partnership with Ahmed Zafer which produced 146 for the fifth wicket. With tea time score 236 for 5, the visitors lost three more in quick interval at the close of play for an addition of 95 runs. The other batsmen to shine were Waqur Hussain 35 and Ahmed Zafer 64.

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Infantry School  
Steals Honours

MHOW, Dec. 19: Good shooting by the Infantry School enabled the team to pile up 519 points against a possible 832 in the light machine-gun team shoot on the penultimate day of the Army Rifle Association Central meet yesterday. Training the Infantry School were the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre and a Sikh Battalion with 471 and 455 points respectively. In the second match of the day a unit shoot with rifles and light machine guns EME centre gained 586 points against a possible 702. The Infantry School and Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre were second and third with 542 and 516 respectively.

The Army Rifle Association central matches will end tomorrow. Lt-Gen. Kalwant Singh, GOC-in-C, Western Command, will give away the prizes to the winners.

Ace British Driver  
Signs For Italy

LONDON, Dec. 19 (NAFEN):—The ace British driver, Sterling Moss, has reluctantly "gone foreign" and has signed on to drive an Italian Maserati next season in formula one races.

He was forced to this decision because he sees no possibility of Britain building a Grand Prix winning car in time.

Moss, winner of the British Drivers Racing Club's Gold Star, will, however, drive the British car in formula three (500 c.c.) and be a member of the official Jaguar team in sports car races.

Amarnath Accepts  
Invitation

KANPUR, Dec. 19 (UPI): Lala Amarnath, former Indian 'test' captain has accepted the invitation of the Assam Cricket Association to lead the Assam Governor's XI in the three-day match to be played on December 22, 23 and 24 at Jorhat against the touring Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket Team. Among other invites to play are: B. Frank, the off-spinner of Bengal, S. K. Gadkari, P. Roy and Manjrekar.

## Today's Sport

HOCKEY  
Lloyd Reclamation  
3-50 p.m. Mysore vs. Rajputana; 4-50 p.m. Delhi vs. Madhya Pradesh (All-India Schools Championship).

Ordinance To  
Extend  
Press Act

(Continued from Page 1)

give a complete list of the bills which it wanted to be passed. This bill had not been included in that list. Had it been included, the Business Advisory Committee would have taken a different view.

Of course, the motive of wanting to issue an ordinance could not be attributed to the Government, nor could it be charged with treating the House lightly.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram said the bill was introduced on December 15. Four days had already gone by during which the bill could have been passed, if the Government so wished.

Dr. Katju said the bill could still be passed in the current session, provided the members agreed to forego the debate on the Preventive Detention Act.

Amidst shouts of "That can't be done", the Speaker took up the business on the order paper.

NO MINISTRY FOR  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

Replying to the debate on the annual report on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Home Minister Dr. Katju said in the House of the People that emphasis should be placed on the social, economic and educational betterment of these people rather than on giving them more jobs.

The question of job was comparatively unimportant, because it touched only a few out of the 12 crore people. But unless their social and economic status was raised, India could not progress.

Dr. Katju also rejected the demand for the creation of a separate ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' welfare at the Centre.

This matter was primarily the concern of the states and hence the proposed ministry at the Centre would not have any work to do, unless the constitution was amended.

The Home Minister promised to look into specific complaints and profit by constructive suggestions, which according to him, were not many. He paid tribute to state governments of Bombay, Bihar, West Bengal and U.P. for doing good work for Harijan uplift.

MANJREKAR AND GUPTA  
FOR BRITAIN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19 (UPI): Vijay Manjrekar, Indian test cricketer, will play as a professional for the Sergusle Cricket Club of Melkerrigs, Paisley, Scotland, in the summer of 1954.

S. P. Gupte will play for Rish-ton Cricket Club in the Central Lancashire League in the same summer.



# Improving Lot Of Sweepers

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
MOST OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE SCAVENGERS' LIVING CONDITIONS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE LOCAL BODIES ASKED TO IMPLEMENT THEM, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY.

These recommendations related to the pay-scales of the conservancy staff and their other emoluments, provision of housing and better conditions of work, etc.

Mr. V. N. Barve was the chairman of the committee.

The committee felt that the pay-scale of Rs. 30-1-35 laid down by the Central Pay Commission and which had been adopted by the Government of Bombay and applied to the permanent full-time scavengers and sweepers in its employ, was generally quite proper as a minimum wage for scavengers and sweepers in the employ of local bodies, but it had suggested modifications to suit different conditions in different areas.

Greater Bombay (Rs. 35-1-40 with a selection grade for 15 per cent, i.e., Rs. 40-2-45).

Poona Municipality (For Scavengers — Rs. 30-1-40 without a selection grade); (For sweepers — Rs. 30-1-35 with a selection grade for 15 per cent, i.e., Rs. 35-1-40).

Ahmedabad (Rs. 30-1-35 with a selection grade for 15 per cent, i.e., Rs. 35-1-40).

Borough Municipalities (Rs. 30-1-35 with a selection grade for 15 per cent, i.e., Rs. 35-1-40).

District Municipalities (Rs. 25-1-30 with a selection grade for 15 per cent, i.e., Rs. 30-1-35).

Notified Area Committees and gram panchayats (Rs. 20 per month without any time scale).

It had also recommended the dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government for its own class IV servants of the lowest grade from time to time should be paid by all local bodies, including gram panchayats, and notified area committees for their full-time permanent scavengers and sweepers. Over and above, payment of an "unclean" allowance to scavengers at the rate of Rs. 7 per mensem in Bombay City, Rs. 5 in Ahmedabad and Poona Municipalities, Rs. 3 in boroughs and district municipalities and Rs. 2 in notified area committees and gram panchayats has been recommended by the committee.

Local bodies have already been requested by the Government to implement the above recommendations regarding pay-scales, dearness allowance and unclean allowance, as far as possible with the least possible delay.

As scavengers and sweepers belong to an essential service, they are in the committee's opinion entitled to free housing accommodation or payment of a house rent allowance in lieu thereof. Accordingly, it had recommended that local bodies should ascertain the housing needs for their conservancy workmen and prepare plans for constructing suitable houses for them in the near future. It had also suggested encouragement to scavengers to form their own housing co-operative societies. As for the latter recommendation, there has already been a scheme (Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 219) under which scavengers can join the existing backward class housing societies or form separate societies for constructing houses and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been asked to encourage such people to take advantage of that scheme. Local bodies have been asked to avail themselves of the Government's scheme of payment of subsidies to them for improvement of the housing conditions of their Harijan employees as recommended by the committee.

## Resumption Of Hijaz Railways

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
Instructions from His Majesty King Saud, Sovereign of Saudi Arabia, have been sent to His Majesty's representatives in Syria and Transjordan expressing His Majesty's desire for the resumption of Hijaz Railways and for the formation of a triple Commission (Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan) to discuss the subject and resume operations.

## DESPATCH OF SEA MAILS

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Seychelles and British East Africa will be made from Bombay by BISS 'AM-RA' on December 22, 1953. Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on December 21 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Australia, New Zealand and Fiji Islands will be made from Bombay by P and O RMS 'Himalaya' on December 23, 1953. Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on December 22 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay by Anchor Line's RMS 'Caledonia' on December 23, 1953. Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on December 22 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay by BIMS 'DUMRA' on December 24, 1953. Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on December 23 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

## Hiray Unveils Plaque

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, unveiled a plaque to mark the seventh anniversary celebrations of the Lokmanya Co-operative Housing Society at Mahim before a crowded gathering of the members this evening. The Revenue Minister addressing the gathering in Marathi congratulated the members in running the Society efficiently. Prof. R. R. Deshpande, President of the Society, welcomed the Minister. The Society has planned a three-day programme of dramas, music and other varieties.

## Variety Show

The Young Artists' Circle of Bombay is presenting a varied and interesting programme at the C. J. Hall at 5 p.m. Entrance to the show is free.

**SANGLI:** The Congress Party has decided not to contest the elections to the Sangli Municipality, scheduled to be held on February 24.

## PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

**LONDON, (INS).**  
A SPECIAL service of thanksgiving to commemorate the landing in America of the Pilgrim Fathers aboard the Mayflower in 1620 is to be celebrated for the first time in a London Church.

The service will be held in St. Bride's Church on Forefathers Day, December 21.

The Rev. C. H. Armitage, Vicar of St. Brides, said he decided to initiate a Pilgrim Fathers Memorial Service, following the discovery of the Association of Edward Winslow, Mayflower leader, with the Church.

A search of the records at St. Bride's, which survived the Great Fire of London in 1666 and the

## House Sites For B.C. People

### BOARD CONSIDERS PROPOSALS

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
A meeting of the Backward Class Board of Bombay State was held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today, Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes presiding.

The Deputy Minister for Backward Classes, Shri D. N. Wandekar, also attended the meeting.

The Board discussed proposals for prompt payment of grants of freeships, scholarships, etc., to the backward class students in schools and colleges and also the question of the grant of house sites to the backward class people on payment of a reasonable occupancy price, without putting them to any inconvenience.

## Maj-Gen. Bahadur Singh For U. K.

**BOMBAY, Dec. 19.**  
Major-General K. Bahadur Singh, Commander of an Infantry Division, sailed from Bombay for London by the "Batory" today. General Bahadur Singh will attend a course at the Imperial Defence College at U. K.

G.O.C., Bombay Area, Major-General K. P. Dhargalkar was present at the Alexandra Docks to see him off.

## A.-I. Handicrafts Board

**NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.**  
The third meeting of the All-India Handicrafts Board will be held at Krishnaraja Sagar, Mysore on January 3, 4 and 5, 1954.

The President is pleased to appoint Sardar Mehr Singh, Barrister-at-Law, to be a judge of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union High Court with effect from the date he assumes charge of his office.

## KRISHNA MENON TO VISIT KOREA TO REPORT TO NEHRU

**LONDON, December 19 (NAFEN).**  
MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON may go to Korea as Mr. Nehru's special envoy to appraise the political situation there and to report to the Indian Prime Minister.

While India is not disposed to allow its custodian force to remain in Korea indefinitely and is opposed to a prolonged detention of prisoners, it is thought the Government of India may defer its decision on these questions until Mr. Krishna Menon, who has the advantage of his United Nations background on Korea, has made a personal report to Mr. Nehru.

Friday morning Mr. Krishna Menon saw Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office and there is little doubt Mr. Nehru's plan to despatch him to Korea was mentioned at the meeting.

Mr. Krishna Menon also contacted Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and later in the afternoon saw the Commonwealth Relations Minister, Lord Swinton.

Mr. Nehru has ordered Mr. Krishna Menon back in New Delhi by 6-00 p.m. on Sunday.

## WORLD'S CHEAPEST 'PHONE SERVICE

### P. M. Agarwala Proud Of Net Work In City

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
MR. P. M. Agarwala, General Manager of the Bombay Telephones, told newsmen here today that the near future was likely to witness widespread expansion and development of telephone in Bombay.

## MORE SERVICES ON BOMBAY-MANGALORE AIR-ROUTE

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
"Indian Airlines Corporation Line 7 announce that with effect from Monday, December 21, the frequency of their Bombay/Belgaum/Mangalore/Cochin service will be increased from four to five times a week with an additional flight on every Saturday.

The service will then operate on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays."

## "Saraswathi Vidhyalaya"

To augment the financial resources of the Vidhyalaya, a Variety Programme has been arranged for Saturday, the 26th instant at 6 p.m. at the Arya Kreedha Mandal Hall, Thana. The Collector of Thana Shri D. J. Madan, will preside over the function.

The programme includes Bharata Natyam by Baby Vasanthasena, magic by Prof. S. K. Appiah of Thana and mimicry by Shri M. S. Narayanaswami.

Mr. Agarwala, who was showing round the pressmen to various wings of the Central Auto and Trunk Exchange at Telephone Buildings, Home Street, said that they had an elaborate and ambitious programme for the development of the telephone in the city. If things go according to expectations, in course of the next five years the present number of telephone stations will be doubled and all old equipment will be replaced by new.

The General Manager explained with pride that the first telephone line in India was laid in Bombay. Besides, Bombay had also the honour of having the biggest telephone exchange in India. Today they had 44,000 telephone stations in Bombay and they had to deal with about three lakhs of local calls per day. Further, they had the largest trunk exchange in Bombay, which handled over two million distant trunk calls per year.

However, so far as the telephone communications were concerned, continued Mr. Agarwala, they were not on the map of the world. Bombay, in that respect was still considered to be too small compared to other larger cities of the world.

## WORLD'S CHEAPEST

The General Manager was however glad to tell the pressmen that theirs was the cheapest telephone in the whole world, in as much as their rates compared to those obtaining in other parts of the world were the lowest.

The number of complaints had also gone down by nearly fifty percent, said Mr. Agarwala. He added that things looked very bright today and he had a feeling that they had reached an almost near-normal stage.

## Bohra Leader In Indonesia

**DJAKARTA, Dec. 19.**  
Aligarh University Chancellor and the leader of the Bohra Muslim community in India, His Holiness Sydnah Dr. Taher Saifuddin, who now on a goodwill tour to Indonesia, addressed a large gathering at a function held at Djakarta's Hotel Desindes, under the auspices of India-Indonesia Cultural Society.

The function was attended by 400 guests including Indonesian Home Minister Dr. Hazarain, Dr. Mohammad Roem, former Minister, Members Corps Diplomatique, representatives of leading cultural and Islamic organisations, officials and leading citizens of Djakarta. Dr. Peorbotjaroko, President of the Society presided. The Society's Vice-President Hardjasemantri (Chairman, Indonesian Cultural Board) Dr. Hazarain and Dr. Nainar Society's Secretary, welcomed and introduced His Holiness.

Earlier, His Holiness accompanied by Indian Embassy Charge D'Affaires was received by President Sukarno and Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo.

His Holiness donated 50,000 Indonesian rupiahs to the Djakarta Islamic University, Perguruan Tiggi Islam for the creation of an economic faculty at a function on December 15.

## SUPPORT FOR "UNITY PLATFORM"

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
The Freedom Group, Bombay has adopted a resolution supporting the Unity Platform recently inaugurated to educate public opinion against the formation of Linguistic States in the country.

## GIRL SENT TO RESCUE HOME

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
The story of how a poor minor girl from Calcutta, was induced by the promise of finding her a job in one of Bombay studios, and was taken possession of and brought over to Bombay only to be initiated into a life of shame was disclosed before Mr. H. J. Chinoy at the Bandra court, on Saturday, when the Santa Cruz police put up Shyamaprasad W. Ghos and Prafulla Bala Ghos on charges of obtaining a minor girl for prostitution and abetment.

Mr. W. S. Pathare, Barrister-at-law appeared for the suspects for bail.

But the Magistrate refused them bail and ordered them to be remanded into police custody, pending inquiries.

The girl was ordered to be sent to the Umakhadi rescue home.

## Automobile Dispute

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**  
Mr. Shantilal Shah, Labour Minister, Government of Bombay told Mr. S. G. Warty, a Praja Socialist member in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that the Government did not intervene in the dispute between the Premier Automobiles Ltd., and its members because the parties had not approached the Government for trying to bring about a settlement.

In answer to another question, the Labour Minister said that the Government intervened between the management of the Times of India and its workers because both the parties had approached the Chief Minister for a settlement.



# MODERATE BUYING IN TATA STEELS

## Cotton Mill Shares Steady

**BOMBAY, Dec. 19.**  
The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady today with moderate business. In view of year-end holidays from the 24th inst., there is less desire to operate. Traders are inclined to even up open business.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 2,005 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1,993-12 and declined at Rs. 2,000 under scattered liquidation. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 342 and Indian Irons after opening at Rs. 26-2 steadied at Rs. 26-1.

Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 400. Century Shares were placed at Rs. 282 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 296. Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 275 and declined at Rs. 273 while Nagpurs were done at Rs. 186. In the Miscellaneous Section Scindias were done at Rs. 15-12.

Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 365 and Associated Cements changed hands at Rs. 184-12.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 2,002-8 and Ordinary shares after being quoted at Rs. 343 steadied at Rs. 342. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 26-3 and Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 398-12. Scindias changed hands at Rs. 15-13.

Towards the close there was some long liquidation and Tata Steel Defds. closed at Rs. 1,998-12 and Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 341-8. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 397-8. Closing tone was barely steady.

### FORWARD SECTION

#### MILL SHARES

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Bombay Dyeing (7-8)    | 397 8 0  |
| Kohinoor (6)           | 295 0 0  |
| Century (8)            | 281 0 0  |
| Svadeshi Mills (1 1/2) | 272 0 0  |
| Central India Mill (5) | 185 0 0  |
| Simplex (5)            | 155 0 0  |
| Coupon                 | 54 0 0   |
| New Great Eastern (10) | 166 0 0  |
| Indore (5)             | 97 8 0   |
| Gokak (5)              | 244 0 0  |
| Swan                   | 332 8 0  |
| Swan XR                | 168 0 0  |
| Finlay (20)            | 257 0 0  |
| Finlay Coupon          | 65 0 0   |
| Edward (15)            | 260 0 0  |
| Morariji (12)          | 185 0 0  |
| Apollo Mills           | 2 10 0   |
| I. United Ord.         | 11 4 0   |
| I. United Defd.        | 1 9 0    |
| Madhusudan (6-4)       | 88 0 0   |
| Podar (10) XD          | 133 12 0 |
| Khatu (10) XD          | 196 4 0  |
| B. B. Cotton           | 49 0 0   |
| Standard (20)          | 308 12 0 |
| National Rayon         | 135 0 0  |

#### STEELS

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Tata Steel Ord. (21)    | 341 8 0   |
| Tata Steel Defd. (15-3) | 1998 12 0 |
| T. S. Second Pref (7-7) | XD        |
| Indian-Iron (1)         | 26 2 6    |

#### CEMENT

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Asso. Cement (9-8) | 184 12 0 |
|--------------------|----------|

#### INDUSTRIES

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Burma (10)             | 363 12 0 |
| Belapur (16)           | 260 0 0  |
| Shivrajpur (5-2)       | 68 4 0   |
| Scindia Steam (0-12)   | 15 12 6  |
| P. Construction (4-8)  | 118 8 0  |
| Tata Chemical          | 10 15 6  |
| Tata Oil (2)           | 33 0 0   |
| Br. India Corp. (6-10) | 9 4 0    |
| Indian Copper (0-2-8)  | 2 13 3   |
| Alcock (17-3)          | 323 12 0 |
| Wimco XR               | 199 6 0  |

#### ELECTRIC SHARES

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Tata Hydro (4-8) XD   | 137 0 0  |
| Coupon                | 9 8 0    |
| Right                 | 27 0 0   |
| Tata Power (50) XD    | 1345 0 0 |
| Coupon                | 52 0 0   |
| Andhra Valley (45) XD | 1212 8 0 |
| Andhra Valley Coupon  | 40 0 0   |
| Andhra Right          | 196 4 0  |

### CASH SECTION

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Phosphorus (3)         | 42 0 0   |
| Phosphor (8)           | 122 8 0  |
| Indian Mfg. (185)      | 3350 0 0 |
| Kurla (7-8)            | 115 0 0  |
| Colaba (7-8)           | 67 8 0   |
| New City               | 167 8 0  |
| Minerva (5)            | 91 0 0   |
| Bradbury (100)         | 782 8 0  |
| Br. Ind. (2)           | 20 0 0   |
| Myore (7)              | 139 6 0  |
| Model Mills (7-8)      | 140 0 0  |
| Dawn (6)               | 73 0 0   |
| Laxmi (10)             | 558 12 0 |
| Vishnu Cotton (7)      | 152 8 0  |
| Western (185)          | 3350 0 0 |
| Sholapur               | 1325 0 0 |
| Sassoon Cotton (1)     | 28 8 0   |
| Hindustan Mills (185)  | 3505 0 0 |
| Tata Mills (1)         | 54 0 0   |
| Ahmedabad Adv. (10)    | 142 8 0  |
| Sassoon Silk (2)       | 19 0 0   |
| New Union (1-4)        | 26 0 0   |
| Madhusudan B (1)       | 17 0 0   |
| Shrinivas Mills (12-8) | 172 8 0  |
| Bala Bahadur Poona     | 41 0 0   |
| Berar                  | 188 2 0  |
| Victoria Mills         | 170 0 0  |

#### ELECTRIC (CASH)

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Ahmed. Elec. (23) (ex div.) | 113 2 0  |
| Ahmedabad New               | 82 0 0   |
| Surat Elec. (4-8)           | 128 12 0 |
| Broach (0-5)                | 8 0 0    |
| Amalgamated (0-12) XD       | 10 8 0   |
| Bombay Elec. (1-12)         | 27 0 0   |
| Poona Elec. Supply          | 128 12 0 |
| Bom. Suburban (3) XD        | 123 2 0  |
| New                         | 63 2 0   |

#### BANK SHARES

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Imperial (40)     | 1845 0 0 |
| Imperial New (10) | 450 0 0  |
| Central Old (2)   | 64 0 0   |
| Central New (2)   | 67 0 0   |

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Bank of India (4) | 156 0 0 |
| Union (0-5-3)     | 6 4 0   |
| Baroda (3-3)      | 103 3 0 |
| Dena Bank (1-12)  | 34 4 0  |
| United Com. (2)   | 45 0 0  |
| Jalpur            | 18 8 0  |
| Hindustan Com.    | 95 0 0  |

#### INSURANCE SHARES

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Oriental (175)          | 7410 0 0 |
| Empire (20)             | 620 0 0  |
| New India (2)           | 40 0 0   |
| Jupiter (0-12)          | 6 9 0    |
| Vulcan (0-12)           | 11 1 0   |
| Indian Mercantile (2-0) | 38 12 0  |
| Universal (0-6)         | 8 12 0   |
| All-India General       | 4 0 0    |
| B. I. G. (1)            | 13 6 0   |
| Neptune                 | 4 3 0    |
| Industrial and Prud     | 29 12 0  |
| New Great               | 18 0 0   |

#### RAILWAY SHARES

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| C. P. (1-6) | 100 0 0 |
|-------------|---------|

#### MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Bom. Burma New (4)       | 130 0 0  |
| Burma Petrol (0-2-1 1/2) | XD       |
| Mackenzie (6)            | 80 0 0   |
| Port Canning (1-8)       | 26 8 0   |
| Kemp and Co. (20)        | 260 0 0  |
| Zandu Pharmacy (6)       | 78 8 0   |
| Indian Invest Trust      | (4) XD   |
| Dharamshi Chemical       | 52 0 0   |
| Dena Trust (0-12)        | 8 13 0   |
| Alemic (8)               | 95 0 0   |
| Supreme Industries       | 75 0 0   |
| Bom Uganda               | 74 0 0   |
| Ind. Cement (1937)       | 30 0 0   |
| Walchandnagar Ind.       | (14)     |
| United Motor             | 158 12 0 |
| Bombay Safe Deposit      | 43 0 0   |
| (27)                     | 560 0 0  |
| Gujarat Motor            | 7 8 0    |
| Sardar Carbonio          | 240 0 0  |
| Harvey Press             | 370 0 0  |
| Estrella Batteries       | 23 0 0   |
| Bombay Cycle             | 16 8 0   |
| Jos. Co.                 | 63 0 0   |
| Jost Co.                 | 83 0 0   |

## Transactions in shares

### BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

#### MILLS

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| A. Advance    | 140 42-8                |
| Apollo        | 2-10 2-10-6 2-10        |
| Bharat        | 20                      |
| B. Dyeing     | 400 399-6 401-4 397-8   |
| Bradbury      | 785 82-8                |
| C. India      | 187-8 85-8 86 85        |
| Century       | 282 82-8 81-8 82-4 81   |
| Colaba        | 67-8                    |
| Finlay        | 257                     |
| Gokak         | 245-8 44                |
| Hindustan     | 3505                    |
| I. U. Defd.   | 1-9                     |
| I. U. Ord.    | 11-4 11-3-6 11-4-6 11-4 |
| Indore        | 96-4 97-8               |
| Kohinoor      | 295-8 96-4 95-8 96-4 95 |
| Laxmi         | 568 12                  |
| New Great     | 166 67 66               |
| New City      | 167-8                   |
| Simplex       | 157 55 55-8 55          |
| Standard      | 308-12                  |
| Svadeshi      | 275 75-8 72 73 72       |
| Swan          | 332-8                   |
| Tata Mill     | 54 54-12 53-12 54       |
| Scindia 15-12 | 15-12-6 15-11-6 15-13-6 |
| 15-12 15-12-6 |                         |

#### BANKS

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Baroda        | 103-8    |
| Central       | 64       |
| Central New   | 67       |
| Imperial      | 1845     |
| Imperial New  | 452-8 50 |
| India         | 156      |
| Union         | 44 45    |
| U. Commercial |          |

#### ELECTRICS

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| Ahmedabad   | 113-7 13-2 |
| Amalgamated | 10-8       |
| Amalgamated | 1212-8     |
| Andhra      | 112-8 23-2 |
| Suburban    |            |

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Digvijay Cement (6)      | 86 0 0   |
| Phalton (5)              | 97 12 0  |
| Polson                   | 105 0 0  |
| Polson Coupon            | 24 8 0   |
| Killick Industry (6)     | 156 8 0  |
| Killick Industry New (3) | 125 10 0 |
| Mukund Iron              | 2 12 0   |
| H. Rampur Coal           | 39 12 0  |

#### PREFERENCE SHARES

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Tata Steel 1st (5)    | 173 12 0 |
| Indian Iron           | 107 0 0  |
| Andhra Valley (7)     | 1200 0 0 |
| Hume Pipe             | 63 8 0   |
| Tata Power            | 1335 0 0 |
| Hydro Electric        | 120 10 0 |
| Central India (6)     | 502 8 0  |
| Swadeshi Mills        | 115 0 0  |
| Vishnu Mills (5)      | 653 12 0 |
| Laxmi                 | 233 12 0 |
| New Great Mills (5-8) | 185 0 0  |
| Podar Mills (4)       | 79 0 0   |
| Bradbury Mills (7)    | 326 14 0 |
| Elphinstone Mills (7) | 87 0 0   |
| Surat Elec. (8/4)     | 130 0 0  |
| Pre. Const. 1st XD    | 101 3 0  |
| Pre. Const. 2nd       | 94 8 0   |
| Pre. Const. 3rd       | 6 0 0    |
| Amalgamated (5-8)     | 102 8 0  |
| Walchandnagar (7)     | 125 0 0  |
| Tata Chemicals (5)    | 135 0 0  |
| Jupiter               | 6 0 0    |
| Supreme               | 79 8 0   |
| Meyer                 | 96 0 0   |
| Mackenzie First       | 90 0 0   |
| Mackenzie Second      | 60 0 0   |
| Ahmedabad Advance     | 100 12 0 |
| Mysore Mill           | 98 0 0   |
| Standard              | 99 0 0   |
| Madhusudan            | 5 0 0    |
| Khatu                 | 86 4 0   |
| Morariji              | 76 0 0   |
| National Rayon (15)   | 77 8 0   |
| Hume Pipe             | 56 0 0   |
| Polson                | 86 0 0   |
| B. I. C.              | 142 0 0  |
| Digvijay Cement       | 76 0 0   |
| Alemic                | 93 12 0  |
| Estrella Battery      | 30 0 0   |

#### DEBENTURES

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Andhra 1952       | 100 8 0  |
| Scindia           | 97 0 0   |
| Tata Power 1955   | 100 12 0 |
| Walchandnagar (4) | 100 8 0  |
| Tata Mills        | 101 8 0  |
| Locomotives       | 101 2 0  |
| Standard Vacuum   | 103 6 0  |

#### OUTSIDE SHARES

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| New Victoria       | 1 4 0   |
| New Victoria Pref. | 3 8 0   |
| Gold Mohur (12-8)  | 190 0 0 |
| New Kaiser Hind    | 90 0 0  |
| Sajjan Mills       | 60 0 0  |
| Osmanshahi         | 84 0 0  |
| Ajamshahi (6)      | 66 0 0  |
| Bharat Line (5)    | 96 0 0  |
| Hind Motor         | 4 15 0  |
| Walchand Motor     | 48 0 0  |
| Indi. Steam (0-3)  | 7 13 0  |
| Burma Corporation  | 2 0 0   |
| Rally Ord.         | 66 0 0  |
| Rally Pref.        | 80 0 0  |
| Tata Loco          | 95 0 0  |

#### Sugar Prices

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| BOMBAY, Dec. 19. |          |
| B. Refined       | 84 4     |
| Desi             | 90 to 95 |
| Mexican          | 80 12    |

## Government Loans

### BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 2 1/2% Loan 1954           | 98 11  |
| 2 1/2% Loan 1955           | 98 5   |
| 2 1/2% Loan 1956           | 90 10  |
| 2 1/2% Loan 1957           | 93 9   |
| 2 1/2% Loan 1958           | 91 8   |
| 3% Loan 1959               | 89 6   |
| 3% Loan 1960               | 98 2   |
| 3% Loan 1961               | 98 2   |
| 3% Loan 1962               | 92 8   |
| 3% Loan 1963               | 92 4   |
| 3% Loan 1964               | 90 4   |
| 3% Loan 1965               | 86 8   |
| 3 1/2% Loan 1966           | 82 11  |
| 3 1/2% Loan 1967           | 100 4  |
| 3 1/2% Nat. Plan Loan 1961 | 99 1   |
| 4% Loan 1960-70            | 101 14 |
| 4 1/2% Loan 1955-60        | 103 3  |
| 4 1/2% Loan 1958-63        | 105 0  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1955     | 99 4   |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1956     | 99 4   |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1957     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1958     | 94 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1959     | 93 0   |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1960     | 94 4   |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1961     | 98 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1962     | 94 4   |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1963     | 91 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1964     | 88 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1965     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1966     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1967     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1968     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1969     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1970     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1971     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1972     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1973     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1974     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1975     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1976     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1977     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1978     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1979     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1980     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1981     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1982     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1983     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1984     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1985     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1986     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1987     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1988     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1989     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1990     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1991     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1992     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1993     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1994     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1995     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1996     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1997     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1998     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 1999     | 97 12  |
| 5% Bom Govt. Loan 2000     | 97 12  |

## GOLD & SILVER

### BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with limited business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 150-12 and after advancing at Rs. 150-14 declined at Rs. 150-10 under scattered liquidation. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 150-11. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 81-3 and after advancing at Rs. 81-7 steadied at Rs. 81-6. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 81-10 and Sovereigns were done at Rs. 56-10.

Later on there was moderate buying and the market closed as under:

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Ready Silver | 151 11 0 |
| Forward      | 151 10 0 |
| Ready Gold   | 82 0 0   |
| Forward      | 81 13 6  |

## Bombay Cotton

### BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The forward cotton market was fairly steady with moderate business passing. It appears that the market is now stabilised around present level.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 683 and after declining at Rs. 681 steadied at Rs. 682. May was quoted at Rs. 678.

Later on there was increased selling and quotations, kept on declining. Closing quotations were as under:-

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| I.C.C. February | 677 4 0  |
| I.C.C. May      | 673 12 0 |

### METAL MARKETS

#### BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Ready Magsar | 161      |
| Posh         | 159 8    |
| Copper       | 105      |
| Tin          | 104 C    |
| Zinc         | 53 52 12 |
| Lead         | 67 66    |

#### Gur Prices

##### BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Kopargao No. 1 | 20   |
| Kopargao No. 2 | 22   |
| Kopargao No. 3 | 18   |
| Kolhapur New   | 24   |
| U.P. Bags      | 18-8 |



# Walk-Out In Council Of States

## STORM OVER CHILDREN'S BILL REPORT

NEW DELHI, December 19 (UPI).

**O**PPPOSITION members in the Council of States today refused to take part in the debate on a motion of the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, to refer the Children's bill to select committee and left the chamber for some time.

Their protest followed the failure of the Government to lay on the table of the Council the report of the Expert Committee set up by the Education Ministry to go into all aspects of the problem of delinquent children, on the basis of whose report the bill was drafted.

Trouble arose when the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, rose to move that the children's bill be referred to a Select Committee.

At this stage, Mr. V. K. Dhage raised a point of order that without the report of the Expert Committee before the Council, members could not effectively take part in the debate. He was supported by Pandit H. N. Kunzru and Mr. R. P. Sinha.

Maulana Azad rose to remark that the report would be placed before the Select Committee, if asked for and then the members could see the report. Government he said, was not bound to keep the report on the table of the Council.

### KUNZRU'S PROTEST

Intervening, Pandit Kunzru said it concerned the rights and privileges of the Council and that he took strong exception to the remarks of Maulana Azad that Government was not bound to keep the report on the table of the Council.

The Deputy Chairman, Mr. Krishnamurthy Rao, said no point of order was involved and Government could not be compelled to place the report on the table.

Mr. C. G. K. Reddy said they were following the general procedure in the House of Commons and the Minister could not quote a statement which he was not prepared to lay on the table.

Maulana Azad: "If the Hon'ble Members think they cannot discuss the bill without the report in their laps, it is a proposition to which I cannot agree."

Mr. Kishen Chaudhary immediately raised an objection that Maulana Azad had used unparliamentary language by using the expression "in their laps."

With several speakers on their legs at the same time, the Chair's attention was diverted and he did not give a ruling on the objection.

Pandit Kunzru, intervening again, said the Chair should tell the Government that in future

such documents should be supplied to the Council before any questions relating to them were discussed.

Deputy chairman: "It cannot be a point of order. I cannot compel them."

Maulana Azad: "The Expert Committee report will be placed before the Select Committee."

### NO PARTICIPATION

Mr. S. N. Mazumdar associated himself with Mr. Dhage and Mr. Reddy. He made it clear that his party was not opposed to the bill. Only, his party could not participate in the discussion without the report of the Committee before them.

As the first speaker on the motion rose to speak, members of the Opposition parties, including Independents, left the Council. They, however, returned to the chamber after some time.

The Council of States made rapid headway with legislative business and disposed of five bills before it adjourned till Monday.

## Koyna In Five-Year Plan?

POONA, Dec. 19 (H.S.): The Koyna Scheme has been included in the second phase of the Five-Year Plan, and will be undertaken in January 1954, it is reliably understood here.

It is gathered that the foundation-stone of the scheme will be laid down by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning or Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Union Finance Minister on the coming Republic Day, January 26.

## Gymnast Stabbed To Death

POONA, Dec. 19 (H.S.): Mahadu Ganpat Vaidya, a gymnast residing in the Kadaba Lane here, was fatally wounded by some unknown persons with knives and penknives in the compound of the Apollo Theatre last evening.

It is stated that Mahadu was coming out of the theatre after seeing the 3 o'clock show in the Apollo Theatre, when he was attacked.

SECUNDERABAD: Treasurer of the Ananthapur head post office, S. Balasimha Rao, who is alleged to have embezzled Rs. 10,000 on Tuesday last is still at large.

## Export Market For Silk Fibre

### CALL TO CENTRAL BOARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Central Silk Board met in Bombay on Saturday, December 19, under the chairmanship of Shri T. Swaminathan, Textile Commissioner. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, attended the meeting in its early stages.

The Board went through a long agenda and approved the demand of Rs. 25 lakhs for developmental and organisational work of scientific and economic nature, besides a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for granting loans to State Governments for the organisation of markets and the improvement and renovation of equipment.

The Board decided to suggest to State Governments that they should hold buffer stocks of imported silk, with a view to bringing down the price of imported silk and indirectly the price of indigenous silk.

The Board also constituted a small committee to examine in detail the measures necessary for stabilising the silk industry in the country on an integrated All-India basis.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, addressing the meeting, emphasised the need for improvement in quality, and suggested the development of an export market for silk fibres. He asked that the undertaking of market research should also get attention. He promised sympathetic consideration of the Board's requirements of money with a view to securing all round improvement of the sericulture industry and the essential reduction in the price of pure silk.

## Shah Dissolves Iran Legislature

TEHRAN, Dec. 19 (UPI-AP): Government spokesman Farzanegan officially announced the Royal Decree immediately dissolving the Majlis (lower house) and the Senate and that elections would start immediately. He thought that several deputies would be elected in a few days and that a sufficient number of deputies to hold a quorum would be reached in two months.

## A I N E C Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (UPI): A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will be held under the presidency of Mr. A. D. Mani on Sunday, (Dec. 20) at the Constitution Club. Among other things, the Committee will discuss the Press Objectionable Matters Act, the report of the Enquiry Commission in regard to assault on newspapermen in Calcutta and the progress made in respect of the construction of Press Club building.

MADRAS, Dec. 19 (UPI): The Madras Government have removed all restrictions on the movement of millets from one district to another within the state with immediate effect.

The Government have also revised the present zonal system of movement of rice and paddy.

## 18-POINT MANIFESTO FOR GOA'S LIBERATION

BOMBAY, December 19 (UPI).

**T**HE Goan National Union of Bombay, in an 18-point manifesto issued today, has declared their political objective as liberation of Goa from the domination of Portugal and its reintegration with India on the basis of an "autonomous state", and establishment of a democratic and secular government of the basis of the Indian constitution.

The manifesto contains an appeal to Pandit Nehru to call a conference of the Asian, African and Arab nations to consider the problem of liberation of colonial countries, to plan co-ordination of the forces and strategy of their liberation struggle for a joint action both from the platforms of the conference and the

U.N.O., and to call upon the Western nations in one voice to facilitate the liberation of the colonies.

Simultaneously, it has also been stressed, the present movement for the liberation of Goa should be developed, into a mass movement, inside and outside Goa.



Prime Minister Nehru administering Oath of Secrecy to Dr. K. L. Shrimali on his appointment as Parliamentary Secretary. Dr. Shrimali will be attached to the Ministry of Education.

# ALL-PARTY PLAN FOR REPUBLIC DAY Mayor To Set Up A Citizens' Body

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**A** REPRESENTATIVE meeting of the prominent citizens of Bombay, leaders of various political parties, M.P.s., M.L.As., and industrialists convened by Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, at the Council Hall, Bombay, today, unanimously agreed that the ensuing Republic Day should be celebrated on non-party basis and in a manner befitting the occasion.

The Chief Minister was presiding over a meeting which was attended by representatives of various political, social and trade organisations as well as representatives of the three services, held at the Council Hall this evening.

He said that the event was a 'National Festival' and, therefore, he

wanted them to celebrate the day by taking out Prabhakar Pheries and arranging other programmes of entertainment, including dance, dramas and variety entertainments in public places. Mr. Desai disclosed that the Government had decided to illuminate all Governmental buildings and hoped that the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Railways and other commercial organisations would also take decision to illuminate their buildings.

The Chief Minister requested the Mayor of Bombay Dr. P. A. Dias to call a citizens meeting to set up a Committee in order to finalise the programme for the Republic Day celebrations on the basis of the programme prepared by the Government, in Bombay.

Among the representatives of various parties who addressed the meeting and supported the Chief Minister's appeal were Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Communist Party, Mr. N. M. Joshi a veteran labour leader, Mr. M. Harris, Socialist Party, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, Mr. L. M. Patil and representative of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that all the political parties should sink their differences and join together to make the event a really National Day.

## Complaints From Both Sides

### N. N. R. C. POSTPONES REPLY

SHANTI NAGAR, Dec. 19.

At a 60-minute meeting the NNRC yesterday postponed consideration of the draft reply to the representation from the American and British prisoners in the North Camp.

A 30-page petition in Korean received from Korean prisoners of the North Camp, is being translated. Since the petition from the Korean prisoners also raised similar issues as had been raised by American and British prisoners, the Commission felt that both petitions should be considered together at its next meeting.

### FILMS AND GIFTS

The Commission considered the question of distribution of gifts and amenities and exhibition of films to prisoners. The distribution of gifts and amenities to prisoners will be handled by the Indian Red Cross. A subordinate body of the NNRC has been appointed to "screen" films to ensure that they are free from all political influence and submit its recommendations to the Commission.

The question of supply of newspapers to the prisoners was also considered. It was agreed to examine the possibility of supplying to the prisoners newspapers provided by both Commands.

An "Urban Camp" for trainees in the Auxiliary Territorial Army, is scheduled to start on March 15, 1954 in Ahmedabad.

## STOP PRESS

### STEVENSON MEETS CAIRO MINISTER

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (UPI-AP): Important diplomatic Anglo-Egyptian talks opened in Cairo this morning when British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson was received by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi. Sir Ralph told Fawzi of the latest view of the British Government on Canal Zone.

Afterwards, Fawzi received the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington.

## Personal

### MR. MORARJI DESAI

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, will leave for Surat on December 24. From there, he will leave for Navsari on December 26 and proceed to Chikhli in the afternoon. The Chief Minister will leave Chikhli for Bombay the same evening.

### MR. DINKARRAO DESAI

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister of Law and Education, will leave for Broach on December 24 and return to Bombay on December 29.

### RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

BOMBAY, December 19. Shri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, attended by Major R. D. Chandavarkar, has arrived.



DECEMBER 20, 1953

UNITED NATIONS, (INS).  
NOT long ago, testifying before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when asked to tell what had been the accomplishments of the United Nations, I pointed out that the United Nations was a place where:

1. Public opinion is developed... and public opinion make things happen, in spite of the Iron Curtain.

2. We can see what the Communists are doing in the war of ideas... and sometimes in other ways... without which we could not see nearly as much.

3. We can get authoritative reactions quickly on the state of opinion in almost any part of the world, which it would take days, if not weeks, to get otherwise.

The current session of the General Assembly was supported fully by these observations made earlier before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

## Hindu Hymn

One of the Asian delegates recently quoted a line to me from an old Hindu Hymn: "Satya Bol Gai Hai"—"In truth lives Salvation." The General Assembly has shown how changeless that principle is.

The most important accomplishment of the Eighth General Assembly is the victory of the big truth. It has repelled the big lie, the favourite weapon of the Communists, and has in many ways turned it against them.

In their use of the big lie technique, the Communists have adopted the Hitler credo... that a lie told often enough and loudly enough in time gains acceptance. They know that even when it cannot be wholly accepted, it nevertheless colours thinking. It raises dangerous doubts.

There is only one way of combating such a weapon. There is only one effective weapon to use against it. And that is the truth.

In this assembly, in committee after committee and on the floor of the Plenary Meetings, the Communists have been confronted by the big truth. It has been effective. The big lie crumbled before it.

## 'Confessions'

Take, for example, the atrocity story. The facts presented to the Eighth General Assembly were overwhelming. There was no attempt at propaganda. We relied upon the very nature of Communism itself. It stood revealed in all its godless inhumanity. The resolution finally adopted by the Assembly, 42 to 5, voiced world condemnation of a system that not only permits but uses such practices for its own internal purposes.

The big truth struck again to refute the Communist lie that the United States has resorted to bacteriological warfare in Korea. The testimony of the American fliers who had "confessed" under torture gave the world, outside the Iron Curtain, the fullest picture yet presented of Communist methods of extorting "confessions."

Not many people in the world still believed (if they ever had) these ridiculous charges after the Soviet Union refused all United States and United Nations offers for impartial investigations.

Now in the General Assembly the world had an opportunity to see the true depths of the Communist contempt for individual human beings and the lengths to which they would go to try to support their preposterous propaganda constructions.

The testimony of the fliers not only revealed the Communist disregard for the most elementary human rights. It showed clearly the role the Soviet played in the Communist aggression against the Republic of Korea. The Soviets have, of course, denied any part in the aggression. Their denial was exposed once more, and this time by eye-witness testimony, as another Communist lie.

The report of the Committee on forced labour, submitted to the Eighth General Assembly, again brought to world attention the truth in contradiction of Communist lies. The "Workers Paradise" sounded strangely like "Everyman's hell" in the testimony of those who had escaped to testify.

Where else but in the United Nations could we find a world forum before which to present the truth? Where else could world opinion be expressed? Surely, if the United Nations did not exist,

# 'THE BIG TRUTH AND THE BIG LIE'

## Review Of U. N. Assembly's Achievements

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

VICTORY of "The Big Truth" over Communism's "Big Lie" was the most important accomplishment of the Eighth General Assembly of the United Nations, in the opinion of U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

In the following article, Lodge explains this victory and lists other vital gains he feels, were made on the side of the free world during the session.

men of goodwill everywhere in the world today would be demanding its instant creation. Every American ought to keep this fact before him.

### Puerto Rico

The Eighth General Assembly gave its approval to the decision of the United States that Puerto

mature, more realistic than in the past. Item after item, on the agenda, illustrates this. There was, for example, the question of assisting economic development programmes.

This Assembly decided to continue the valuable work of the technical assistance programme in helping people to help themselves.

make life worth living—and worth fighting for. There is probably no programme where the United States dollar does more—for them and for us.

A United States Resolution reaffirming President Eisenhower's plan to devote a portion of the savings achieved through internationally supervised world disarmament was approved by an overwhelming vote. President Eisenhower spoke of a "total war against want."

### U.N. Structure

In addition to setting up the screening procedure to weed out American Communists on the U. N. Payroll, the General Assembly did not appropriate funds to pay the award of dol. 170,000 to the eleven U. S. Communists who

By Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.  
CHIEF OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE  
U.N. ASSEMBLY

Rico was no longer a non-self-governing territory. It heard a declaration, authorized by President Eisenhower, which made it clear that the Eisenhower Administration would recommend Puerto Rican Independence at any time and to whatever degree Puerto Rico wanted it.

In the opinion of many of the delegates to whom I have talked, an outstanding achievement of the Eighth General Assembly was the decision on Puerto Rico. Sixteen Latin American delegations supported our position. The vote, 26 to 16, took the wind out of the sails of the anti-United States propagandists so busy at work among neighbours to the south.

The vote was a vote of confidence in the United States. We were praised, on the floor, in the lounge and in the corridors of the United Nations, for our constructive relationship with the island and its people.

This was more than a victory for the United States. It was a victory for self-government and freedom. It will gain us friends in Asia, Africa and the Middle-East as well as in South America.

The Eighth General Assembly voted to continue world efforts for disarmament. The United States was one of the fourteen sponsors of the resolution adopted, along with Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, with even the Soviet bloc daring to do nothing more than abstain.

### Disarmament

Of course, no disarmament resolution could bring any progress until the Soviets demonstrate a real willingness to get to work on the difficult task of creating an enforceable programme of balanced arms reductions.

So far they have shown no such willingness, but the Fourteen Power Disarmament resolution immediately proved its real value as a test of Soviet intentions.

The next day, the Soviets once more put forward their same stale, old proposal for a disarmament plan without safeguards, without inspection, and with a heavy list to port—in the direction of Soviet Military Strength.

The General Assembly refused to act again as a sounding board for Soviet propaganda. Instead, the Soviet proposals were referred to the Disarmament Commission where the X-Ray treatment of expert study could reveal the steely skeleton of Soviet "Peace" gestures.

The approach of this Assembly to all world problems was, more

This is capital expenditure—to teach people how to drain the swamps, irrigate the desert—to

### BRITAIN'S CONSCIENCE IS SHOCKED

## MASSACRE OF MAU MAU IN LYTTTELTON'S RAJ

THE moral conscience of a large section of the British people has been outraged by the evidence given in the trial of Captain Griffiths at Nairobi.

I must not comment upon the verdict, because there may be further legal proceedings; but it is possible to draw attention to unchallenged statements. Members of the forces were offered 5s. for each Mau Mau suspect whom they killed, and the military units competed with each other in registering the highest number of "kills."

This conduct is so contrary to the traditional discipline of British forces that the first question one is led to ask is, how it could possibly have come about.

The answer is the psychology which exists among some of the European population in Kenya. They do not think of Africans as human beings in the European sense. They take lightly the reports of the deaths of Africans.

I have always said that this view was held by only a small minority of whites in Kenya. But it has evidently spread from the bars of hotels in Nairobi to some army and police officers.

How otherwise could monetary payments be offered for the deaths of "suspects?"—not known terrorists, but those suspected of being terrorists.

The second question one is led to ask is: Under what authority are Africans killed in this way?

### Shoot To Kill

The answer is the "shoot to kill" Emergency Regulation which permits "authorised officers" to use force to the extent of "voluntarily causing death." The Regulation reads:

"Any person who attempts to enter, or who is, at the time, in a prohibited area, and who fails to stop after being challenged by an authorised officer, may be arrested by force, which force may, if necessary to affect the arrest, extend to voluntarily causing death." The Prohibited Areas are limited to the Aberdare Mountains and Kenya Mountain and their slopes, but, in effect, the same regula-

tion applies to the Special Areas, which now cover most of the districts where members of the Kikuyu tribe are to be found, including the City of Nairobi itself.

In the Special Areas an "authorised officer" has the right to stop and search any person, and if he

fails to stop when challenged, to arrest him. The Regulation then says:

"It shall be lawful for any authorised officer in order (a) to effect such arrest, or (b) to overcome forcible resistance offered by any person to such arrest or (c) to prevent the escape from arrest or the rescue of any person arrested as aforesaid, to use such force as in the circumstances of the case may be reasonably necessary, which force may extend to the

Who are the "authorised officers" who are given these wide and dangerous powers? Not officers as generally understood. An "authorised officer" is defined as any member of the armed or the police forces, any administrative officer, any forest officer, and even "any game officer or subordinate officer within the meaning of the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance!"

### Wide Powers

In fact, this definition covers the greater part of the White male population in Kenya above 18 years of age, as well as the African members of the police and of the Home Guard.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lyttelton has acknowledged that between twice and three times as many Mau Mau suspects have been killed as wounded in Kenya.

It is difficult to reject the view that the "shoot to kill" Ordinance has been interpreted very literally.

Members of Parliament who have shown any interest in events

were formerly employed by the U. N.

There is a genuine desire not only in the United States but throughout the world to strengthen and improve the structure of the United Nations. It is not only not perfect; it is necessarily primitive and evolutionary. The Eighth General Assembly considered how to approach the job of reviewing the United Nations Charter, and decided that member nations will be asked by the Secretary General to start now to get their proposals for charter revision in order and to back up these proposals with supporting evidence.

The Eighth General Assembly met at a time when uneasy tension prevailed in much of the world, and did its best to live up to what was said of the United Nations by President Eisenhower.

"Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honourable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease."—WORLD COPYRIGHT.

### Things To Remember

The value of time; the success of perseverance; the pleasure of working; the dignity of simplicity; the worth of character; the power of kindness; the influence of examples; the obligation of duty; the wisdom of economy; the virtue of patience; the sound of laughter; the joy of originating, and the thrill of seeing it through.

—Quoted in *The Stanocian*.

By Fenner Brockway M. P.

in Kenya have continuously received letters telling of the most appalling incidents.

We have had two difficulties in raising these issues with Mr. Lyttelton. The first is that dead men tell no tales, and the witnesses available have been very

limited. The second is that we have frankly been loathe to give Mr. Lyttelton the name of our correspondents lest they would become the victims of his subordinates in Kenya.

But I think the time has now come to make public some of the evidence which has come to us.

### Atrocity Stories

The stories have been of two kinds. First, we have had reports of armed police moving into the African reserves and suddenly coming across a group of Africans. At the sight of them the Africans have run away, for the general mood is one of fear. The officer in charge has ordered them to stop and when they have gone on running has ordered his men to fire. The Press next morning has reported that so many more terrorists have been killed.

That might happen, by fear on both sides, under present conditions. But more disturbing are the reports which we receive of Africans rooted out of their huts, by night or day, ordered to march forward—and then shot in the back.

It is not often that we get enough evidence to submit with confidence to the Colonial Secretary. As I have remarked, dead men tell no tales.

But here is the personal story of an African who says that he was taken out to be shot and was saved only by the refusal (Continued on Page 15 Col. 3)



# HOW COMMUNIST SECRETS Are Ferreted Out PARTY MEMBER TURNS F. B. I. AGENT

**MARLANE** MacLane Kowall, attractive 27-year-old daughter of movie "Tough Guy" Barton MacLane, tells in this article what it feels like and means to serve as an undercover agent.

Mrs. Kowall, professionally known as Marlane, disclosed that she posed as a Communist Party member for three years so that she could inform the FBI of Red activities. She testified as a surprise Government witness before the Subversive Activities Control Board, which has been holding Communist front hearings in Washington.

WASHINGTON, (INS). I posed as a Communist and I pretended to work with them for three years.

It was the most nauseating experience I have ever known but in the long run, because I served my country by furnishing the FBI information, I know that it has been worth it.

It estranged me from my father, it completely stopped my career as a model and dancer, it hurt my health and cut me off from my friends.

But I and others who have served as underground patriots are glad that we have helped expose the evil that exists in this country today as Communism.

## Tough Task

Before telling how it began and what it meant to be part of the Red underground, first let me say this:

Believe me, the most disheartening of all is to give your time, to lose money, health and friends, and then find that the facts of Communism have been suppressed.

You pick up your newspaper every morning and hope that people will wake up and realize the danger that exists. The worst aspect of the entire experience is to be confronted with apathy on the part of the American people.

It all started when I was a messenger girl at Columbia Studios. I was 19 when the Hollywood Studio strike began in 1945. Feeling sorry for the people, I went overboard, I thought that when I picketed, I was doing it for the underdog.

I ignored the advice of my father because I was young and headstrong. He told me I was wrong to get mixed up with the Communists who dominated that strike.

The trouble is that young people don't know. They won't listen to their parents. They think they know it all.

Despite the fact that my actions resulted in publicity that could hurt my father, who was strongly anti-Communist, I persisted in my strike participation.

If I had been more susceptible, if I had lacked my religious training, I might have joined the party outright at that time.

## Light Dawns

I didn't. I came to New York in December, 1946. Then I saw the May Day parade the Communists staged in New York in 1947 and it helped startle me to my senses.

I realized that here were the seeds of revolution being planted and I was stunned to realize the effect it could have on young minds such as mine.

I sat right down on the curb and wept. I thought: There for the Grace of God go I. That was it.

I realized right there what my duty was.

Because of my activities in the Hollywood strike, I was able to make contact with the Com-

munist at their Chelsea Water-front Headquarters in New York City.

In December, 1947, I got in touch with the FBI in New York and told them the Communists had opened the door to me. The Bureau didn't encourage me, perhaps because of my youth.

## Role Of Church

Two of their agents came to the religious article store where I worked. As a matter of fact, I sold one of them a religious statue.

We went next door to St. Francis of Assisi Church where a priest joined us. I told the agents the facts in my possession and I volunteered my services to my government.

I added that I wanted a dispensation from the Church so I could stay in good standing and receive the Sacraments.

This was obtained by Father E. Paul Amy, S. J., my spiritual adviser at St. Francis Xavier.

I reported on Communist front activities first. When my dispensation was received, I joined the Communist Party as a Greenwich Village Section in New York City.

It marked the beginning of the hardest task I have ever undertaken. I worked as a dol. 30 a week nursery school teacher where I taught children of fellow party members. Often, I would report to the FBI during my lunch hour.

I would attend party meetings and classes until late at night. Then I would type up my reports for the FBI until near dawn.

Many times, at two or three in the morning, I would ride the subways and taxis to shake off possible surveillance by the Communists and secretly attend an early morning mass.

There were times when I had to report at six in the morning to distribute "Daily Workers" Party literature and possibly join a picket line—depending upon the Party's order of the day.

It meant that I went without sleep time and time again. The longest stretch was for three full days.

## Found Out

I remember the time I almost was found out by the Communists. I was asking questions and one of them turned to me and said: "What makes you so inquisitive? Are you working for the FBI?"

I laughed at her and said: "Why certainly. I report to them everyday."

It must have been the "ham" acting experience I picked up in my little theatre days. She accepted my explanation as a joke.

I was glad she did because I had told the truth.

Throughout my life in the jungle of the Communist World, I knew that what I was doing was right. I knew it was dangerous but there were two people who helped me in the task I had set before myself.

## Consolation

First, there was Father Amy who gave me spiritual guidance

By Marlane

Exclusive to "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

throughout. The Church was a half block from the Jefferson School of Social Science where I attended classes.

I remember leaving the school,

with a shawl over my head, riding a taxi around the block so I could slip in a back door of the Church to meet him.

These visits counteracted the atheistic doctrines taught at the school.

Then there was the agent who first contacted me — Arthur E. Dooley, now at the FBI in Washington. His integrity and character constantly reminded me of the ideals for which I was working. It seemed his first thought above all else was for my safety and that of our country.

The people I met in the Communist Party were malcontents with a few exceptions.

## Triple Life

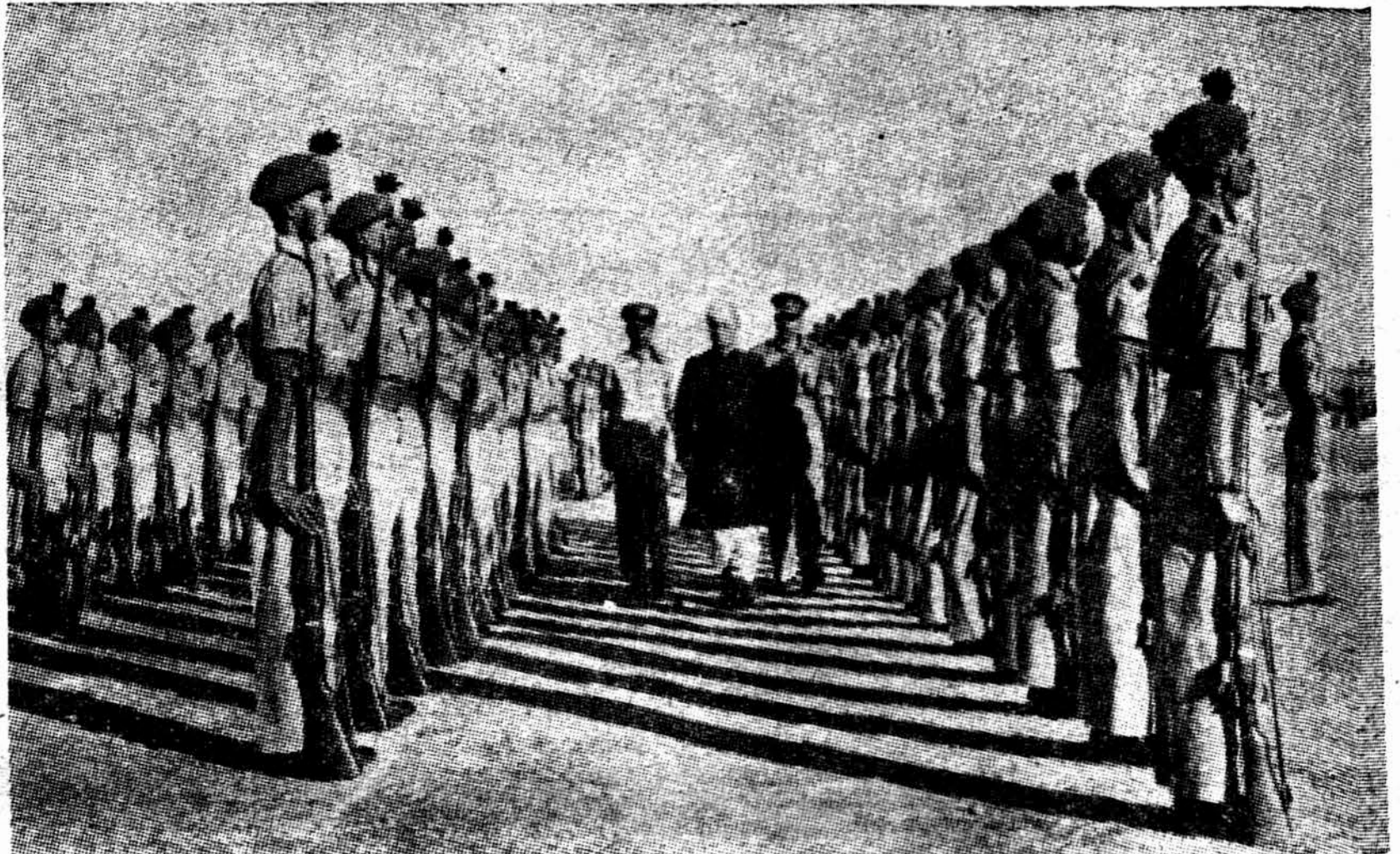
I live in an atmosphere of total tension, leading a triple life as a Communist, an underground

patriot and a Catholic. It was nightmarish but I saw it through because I had the strongest motive possible — service to my country.

Until Justice Department Attorney Adrian B. Fink, Jr., called on me to testify for the government before Subversive Activities Control Board, I never had an opportunity to tell my story publicly.

It was Mr. Fink who persuaded me to tell my story from the witness stand in the American way.

Again, I can only hope that this story will open the eyes of my countrymen and put an end to the disinterest towards the struggle that is going on. It is hoped the work that I and others have done will encourage greater awareness of the menace of Communism.



Students of the Rajaram College Kolhapur, celebrated The N.C.C. Day at Khasbag Maidan under the presidency of District Judge Mr. V. G. Jamkhindi. Photo shows Mr. Jamkhindi inspecting the N.C.C. ranks with the corps commandant Mr. Kothari.

# SOVIET GESTURE AS NATO VIEWS IT

## Difference Of Opinion Between America And Allies

By KINGS BURY SMITH

PARIS, (INS).

POLITICAL uncertainty among America's European allies as to what should now be NATO's long range policy in respect to the defence of the Free World threatens to cast a shadow over the Atlantic Council.

There are growing signs of a basic difference between Western European political and American military thinking over what to do about Russia from a defence standpoint.

Soviet possession of the H-bomb is considered in American military circles to have greatly increased Russia's war potential. This development, in Washington's opinion, gives the Allies no justifiable reason for letting down their guard in any way.

Contrarily, the U.S. defence chiefs feel it necessitates a completely new evaluation of Russian military capabilities and probably a revision of NATO's strategic concept.

## PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

On the other hand, Western Europe generally is more convinced today than ever that Russia's new rulers do not want war with the West and are not going to precipitate it in the foreseeable future, if ever.

There is a strong tendency among Western Europeans, including a good many of the political leaders though not all, to think that America's military strategy is based on fear of even-

tual war with Russia rather than on the assumption of permanent peaceful co-existence.

There is by no means allied unanimity on the American Government's view that if the West is going to obtain eventually a genuine and satisfactory settlement of major world problems with Russia, it must establish rather equilibrium in the balance of military power to discourage the Soviet leaders from risking war, and then negotiate with them from strength.

In the first place, many Western Europeans think the balance of power has already been restored sufficiently.

Furthermore, they feel that Russia now is prepared to relax tension within the framework of the existing status quo. That is, without awaiting the settlement of such basic issues as the unification and future of Germany, the freedom of the satellite states, and, most important of all, an effective international system for the control of armaments.

## FRENCH OPINION

The French and other Western

Europeans are so fearful of the consequences of another world war, so reluctant to make sacrifice for re-armament and so eager to have improved relations with Russia that they are inclined to welcome a relaxation of tension on a co-existence, status quo basis.

There is a suspicion among many of them that the U.S. Government wants the tension maintained lest the Congress refuse to appropriate adequate funds for American defence, not to maintain foreign aid.

Some of their leaders recall the remarks of top ranking officials of the Democratic Administration, such as: "God help us, if the Russians let up the pressure. We would never be able to get Congress to vote sufficient funds to enable us to restore the balance of power."

American representatives in Europe of the present administration are also fearful that this is just what is happening. They are inclined to think that Russia's new rulers have learned a lesson and that they are seeking a relaxation of tension on the basis of the status quo in the hope that the Allies will relax their defence efforts while Russia's war-making capabilities will grow stronger. These American officials feel there can be no genuine basis for a relaxation of tension until Russia agrees to settle some of the major issues of the cold war.

European Allied leaders like German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella and French Deputy Premier Paul Reynaud are known to be of the same opinion. But their views are not entirely shared even by other members of their cabinets, much less by many of the parliamentary deputies who support their respective governments.



# Water Spouts In Hirakud Dam!

## EFFORTS TO PLUG FISSURES

### Anomaly Of Classless Travel And M.P.s' T. A.

NEW DELHI, (BY AIR). CLASSLESS SOCIETY IS THE AVOWED AIM OF THE CONGRESS RULERS OF INDIA. IN PURSUANCE OF THIS OBJECTIVE, FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION ON THE INDIAN RAILWAYS HAS BEEN AND IS BEING ABOLISHED.

Pending the finalisation of the rules for the gradation of Government servants for the purpose of travelling allowance, it has been decided that the existing rules should continue to apply and a Government servant of first grade would be entitled to accommodation of the highest class available on the lines by which the individual travelled, if the line did not provide first class accommodation. He will also be entitled to "half the first class fare, or, if the line by which he travels does not provide first class accommodation, twelve paise per mile. What have the protagonists of classless society done? It has been mutually agreed by the Members of Parliament that, although first class accommodation had been abolished, they would continue to draw first class travelling allowances at the old rates.

In other words, so far as the taxpayer is concerned, first class accommodation on the Indian Railway has not been abolished.

The Railway Board, it was recently announced, is making a renewed drive to check thefts and other crimes on the Indian Railways. Zonal administrations have been requested to devise measures which would eliminate risks to passengers' luggage and person. So far so good but what about the large-scale pilferage of Railway property? Costly fittings are regularly removed from passenger coaches, it is alleged by the railwaymen themselves. The Railway Board has not yet disclosed what steps it proposes to take to safeguard the taxpayer's property.

### Hirakud Dam

Hirakud controversy is dead, but it will not lie down. A startling revelation came to light during the week.

After abandoning the subsidiary project, the work was started on the main project. A dam was slowly rising on the foundations and firmly laid. One morning, "the lazy and good for nothing" Orissa coolies spotted water flowing out from under the foundations. It appears that the band of "internationalists" engaged on the dam construction had left some fissures on the rocks, through which the water now escapes. Efforts are in progress to plug these fissures, failing which the whole dam may have to be blown out, in order to build a properly constructed dam in its place.

One view here is that the dam should be converted into a protected monument to commemorate the meritorious services rendered by Mr. A. N. Khosla and his band of internationalists to the designing and construction of high dams.

The present Chief Engineer of the Hirakud Project has confirmed the report of the defective construction of the dam. Minister C. Lalit Nanda wanted further confirmation. He has sent one Mr. Khanna to see things on the spot and make a report to him. The Irrigation Minister has published the report of the Public Accounts Committee as an "over-drawn picture." Since then, two independent authorities, Mr. Padhi and Mr. M. L. Chaphekar have made their reports, which make

the over-drawn picture an under-drawn one! Now comes the report that the construction of the dam itself is defective. Mr. Nanda is a democrat. Accountability is the essence of democracy. Will Mr. Nanda call upon Mr. Khosla and others to render accounts?

### All Metal Coaches

From the very inception of railways in India up to 1925, the timber body passenger carriage remained the accepted standard. Experience with such coaches over a long period of years has shown that the effective useful life of a timber body coach is 20 to 25 years, after which heavy renewal of timber components is necessary. On account of its superior properties compared with indigenous timber, Burma teak has always been used for construction of timber body coaches. Since World War II, Burma teak has not only become scarce, but its price also has risen considerably.

The inherent shortcomings of the timber body coach were partly countered by the adoption of timber-cum-steel construction, but this palliative proved only partially effective in prolonging the life of such coaches.

By 1925 all-metal carriages had become fairly common in the more advanced countries of the world. About this time, Indian Railways obtained 250 all-metal coaches from a well-known firm of builders in the U.K. Also a large number of all-metal electric coaches were obtained from abroad at about the same time for the suburban service in Bombay area. These coaches are still in service.

After World War II, orders for 250 all-metal broad gauge third class coaches were placed with the wagon builders in Calcutta area. Soon after, production of all-metal broad gauge carriages was developed by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore.

It would be interesting to note that the all-metal coach had become standard in American practice by 1908 and had gained considerable favour in European countries. Most countries on the continent of Europe and Japan had adopted the all-metal construction as standard, soon after the close of World War I.

Taking advantage of the developments abroad and our own experience with steel coaches, it was decided in 1948 to progressively introduce all-metal coaches on Indian Railways. This decision was based on the following considerations:-

- (a) To reduce the tare weight of stock to effect economy in the use of steel and timber.
  - (b) To provide a greater measure of safety to passengers in accidents by means of anti-telescopic integral construction.
  - (c) To avoid production hold-ups in coach building arising from shortage of Burma teak.
  - (d) To economise in coal consumption by reducing tare weight of coaches.
  - (e) To reduce the cost of maintenance on coaches.
- Experience with all-metal coaches has shown that despite their construction, they are not hotter in summer than the timber-body coach. The steel coaches are



A dance sequence from "Fisherman and his shadow," production of Sachin Shankar's Ballet Unit which will be presented at Jai Hind College this week.

## Massacre Of Mau Mau

(Continued from Page 13 Col. 5)

of the ranker in the police to obey the order to fire. I have no hesitation in believing this story. Both Leslie Hale and I know the writer well and trust him. I refrain from giving his name only because I don't want him to suffer. He wrote to me on April 10th, this year: "I was met at my home by a band of Police Constables headed by Police and Kenya African Regiment Officers. Some of these officers entered my house and made a thorough search. I was awake at about 6-30 a.m. when this incident took place on Friday. One of the officers picked my watch about, but on producing my receipt, they left it. They also decided to leave me behind. "No sooner had I dressed up than other Police and KAR Officers and men appeared and ordered me to join the crowd of the villagers they had already detained. I informed them that I had just been freed by a similar police party, but they didn't listen or take notice.

### Honey For The Police

"Together with the other detainees, we were ordered to queue, and then walked in a long procession through the fields and low bushes. When we walked for some distance eastwards through the fields to Mlari ya Kiarri, some two men were seen at a distance from us, and one KAR Officer took a fire arm which he aimed at them, firing twice. I do not know whether either was fatally wounded. We proceeded on and each time they fired on either side, but mostly to our left till we

being adequately insulated to ensure passenger comfort.

The present sources of supply of all-metal coaches are the indigenous Wagon Manufacturers in Calcutta area and the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore. Another source will become available when the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur goes into production in 1955-56.

It will be observed from the above that introduction of all-metal coaches of integral construction on Indian Railways is not a new development. It had its origin as far back as 1925. The only new feature is the lightweight aspect and this is in keeping with modern developments in the field.

came to near Mlari ya Walthaka, where we found an old man and a woman carrying a tin full of honey. This tin was snatched from her by the police and handed to my brother's workman to be carried for the police.

"We came to the village of Headman Njuguna wa Tharuba, where we were ordered to squat in the courtyard. Then the Headman was ordered to produce his simi and its sheath; he was unstripped on the upper half, examined and then photographed. We were also photoed.

"Then we left, heading East again, and there a K.A.R. constable and a sergeant pulled me by the clothes, leading me into the bush. We passed some terraces down a hill till we were out of sight of the others and I was ordered to halt. I halted and looked back and saw guns pointed at me—one was a sten gun and the other a rifle.

"The sergeant ordered: 'Piga yeye risasi!' The constable answered 'Hapana' (No). Then the sergeant told the constable again to fire, but he retorted and said 'Piga yeye ya Kwanaza na mimi pi-mpige ya pizi' (Fire the first shot and I the second). The constable told the sergeant that if he failed to shoot me, he would be put in jail for having disobeyed the order of the officer.

"Immediately, the officer came. He asked me where my weapons were. I told him that I had none. He asked me when I might have been initiated into an oath and I told him that I had no idea of that sort of thing. I further showed him my Government contract papers and the Emergency Regulation Pass.

"Then he struck me with a heavy stick on my neck and then a kick followed on my left leg, concurrently ordering me to go on. He said this two times, but each time I remained still.

Lastly I said 'Do you want me to go so that you may shoot me from the back? No, I will not go unless we go together, or else you go leaving me behind.'

"They walked off. I walked backwards in reverse, but after some thirty paces the constable turned and fired three shots at me—all mysteriously missing me. Then the European and his two Askaris walked a way, and I went panting for breath, subsequently telling of my narrow escape and adventure to many persons. My

other detained companions Mr. .... Mr. .... and .... were amongst the crowd who thought me dead."

I forwarded this report to Mr. Lyttelton on April 30th. Except for an acknowledgment saying that he had sent it to the Governor, I had no reply from him until August, when he informed me that the Governor had not yet commented and that he would write me again when he had.

I have quoted this letter at length because it is the exceptional case of an African who escaped. Let me give some of the other allegations received.

I. At Lari on 27-3-53 Eighteen Africans killed while driven into the forest by the troops. Each person was called from his hut. The troops had a lot of names. (Eight names given).

II. In the Chura division, between 28th and 29th March 1953. Killed after being awakened in their beds. (Twelve names given).

III. At Mburi ya Karura, March 28th 1953. Two men shot after being pointed out by the headman. A third beaten to death when he told other Africans that the Kenya Police, K. A. R. and Kenya Police Reserve were the murderers.

IV. At Gathunguri, April 1st 1953. Names of two men shot after having been called from their beds.

### Lyttelton Evasive

These were among charges which I forwarded to the Colonial Secretary in April.

I received a reply four months later saying that one of the eight men mentioned in the first report had died from pneumonia and that nothing was known of the other seven, except that they might have been members of a gang, 24 of whom were killed in the forest.

Mr. Lyttelton could give me no information about the persons named in Reports 2 and 4. In the cases of the two names in Report 3 he said that they were shot when resisting arrest on a charge of murdering three Kikuyu Guards.

But I do say that the overall picture in Kenya—two dead Africans for each one wounded—demands searching examination by a dependable Commission of Enquiry and that the evidence in the Griffiths trial, apart from everything else, demands that the "Shoot to kill" Ordinance be immediately withdrawn.



# SPORTS SCRIPT

By Dribbler

## Stamped Out!

The idea to throw Western India's hockey 'blue riband'—the Aga Khan Trophy—into the background is being brought about gradually and systematically.

It will be remembered that this subject was thrashed out between the two parties, the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, at a round table conference presided over by A. F. S. Talyarkhan, who also mediated in a plausible manner.

But that was a conference on sifting sand. It fell flat after the purpose of handing over the Charity match contribution was over. The BPHA was satisfied, the Bombay Gymkhana none the poorer. But what was in store no one knew.

This year saw the BPHA allot their Invitation tournament dates to the Bombay Gymkhana for the running of the Aga Khan tournament. This was the first step in reducing the importance of the Aga Khan. Their dates were, originally or in the past so many years, fixed for March-April.

Now, the BPHA have the burden of clearing up a financial liability. The Club Office, the ground—the stands and taxes, all amount to quite a tidy sum. They have to find the means to keep their heads over the financial level. The Aga Khan is a headache or a thorn in their side. So out with the sting from this thorn.

The Invitation has these past years proved to be a financial flop. It has been a big loss though a major tournament. The BPHA intends to make their the biggest tournament in Western India, unless, of course, the Bombay Gymkhana decide to hand over the running of this tournament on the BPHA ground on a basis to be arrived at amicably.

The die hard Britisher refuses to give in and has doggedly entrenched himself in. There is bound to be trouble. But the Aga Khan tournament will be held.

Will it meet with success? This question is difficult to answer right away, but I'm of the opinion that whether it is played in January or March it is bound to succeed.

The glory of competing in the Aga Khan is a thing which teams vie with one another. Only teams invited enter and these are chosen on strength. The glamour of the Aga Khan cannot, therefore, be lost.

The BPHA Committee dealing with the Aga Khan tournament met on Wednesday, December 16

at the Lloyd Reclamation and considered the application of the Bombay Gymkhana asking for a revision of dates. It was unanimously thrown out.

A small bit of inside information has come to light when the BPHA did not like the attitude of the Bombay Gymkhana, but better counsels prevailed. There was an idea of even writing or approaching the Aga Khan to hand over the trophy to the BPHA.

## Increased

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association will surely have the courage to say that they have been justified in increasing the seating accommodation. But I doubt very much whether the erection of these stands will be beneficial for the other days of the week, except the week-ends.

Sunday's crowd for the Lusitanians vs. Tatas match was expected. If these two teams were to do battle every week-end, the crowd would continue to be uniform and they'd love it.

But, I doubt whether donor members would feel the same way about it after the unhappy time they had at getting their seats. They had to quarrel with many. They were, in fact, hard put and were straining their necks to view the proceedings from the lawns of the Club house. Complaints were lodged with the BPHA's honorary secretary and also with those who have been entrusted with the seating accommodation problem. They said that the mistake would not be repeated next week. However, the damage has been done and I wonder whether a good salesman who is trying to sell his wares has anything to do when a new customer arrives.

## Records Topple

The Bombay University Athletics which concluded last week was notable for the number of records that toppled over—ten in all, while one more was equalled; this was also perhaps the first year that the champions, St. Xavier's College, received anything like a serious challenge: previously their successes were all arm-chair victories.

Khalsa College, who provided the winner of the Fr. Fell's Cup for the best athlete, were the foremost among the challengers, but it was expecting too much from their star Raghu Shete to compete successfully in the 100, 200, 400, 800 and broad jump. Despite his awkward arm action, which threw Austin Pereira off his balance in the 800, he judged the 400 metres perfectly to pip record holder Austin Pereira just at the tape, and better the record by a tenth of a second.

But his antics, of waving out to his supporters and continually turning round during the heats could be dispensed with.

Father Fell's idea of permitting his athletes to compete in only three events in the College sports, paid handsome dividends. Austin Pereira placed second in the 200, 400 and 800, Zito Extross won the 800 and placed second in the 400, while Harkishan Budhrani won the 5000 and 1500 and placed second in the Cross country. Shete may take the cue from this.

Diminutive Zito Extross of St. Xavier's showed an abundance of stamina by winning the 800 metres in record time twice; mention must be made of the cheerful manner, which reflected of true sporting spirit, in which he took the scratching of the event and his record, for no fault of his own; after all one does not break records every other day. He was also a member of the Xavierian quartette that broke the record in the 4x400 metres relay.

Short striding, Harkishan Budhrani, of the champion college, hacked the opposition in the 5000 metres to win with consummate ease by 200 metres, shattering the record by 24.3 seconds; had he received more opposition he may have broken the record even in the 1500 metres, which he won just 1.24 seconds outside the record.

Gustad Irani's domination in the throws was broken but he atoned for this by breaking the record in the discus throw.

The other record in the men's event was broken by Kali Doctor of St. Xavier's in the 300 metres cycle sprint, while R. Tobin also of St. Xavier's equalled the 100 metres record with 11 secs.

In the women's event, Joan Tellis of Sophia was far and away the best athlete winning with a degree of comfort in all the three events that she participated, and setting a record in the 200 metres; with injuries accounting for Mary Jane Castelino, Joan carried her side on her shoulders to share the championship with St. Xavier's and thoroughly merited the Fr. Fell Cup for the best women's athlete.

Despite her ankle injury which kept Marie Simoes out of the track events she won the Javelin throw with a record effort of 86 ft. 2 inches while S. Khote and S. Uplekar bettered records in the 1500 ms. Cycling and the Discus throw respectively.

The events were run off quite satisfactorily, but there were far too many unwanted persons on the field, and even some of the so-called officials hardly knew their job; thus there were no officials round the tracks when the 800 metres was run the first time, so that when some athletes alleged that Shete cut the track twice, there was no official witness to confirm or deny this.

The spectators were also too many for the Cooperage stands, and the University would do well to hold the athletics at the Bra-bourne Stadium where a bigger crowd can watch the games with more comfort.

The student spectators were well behaved generally, and occurrences like dart throwing, which marred the Poona Inter-Collegiate athletics were absent, although a small section of the crowd refused to refrain from shouting even when requested to.

## Ambassadors

The Indian Women's hockey team returned to Bombay on board the "Asia" last Saturday and judging by appearances each one seemed to have made a wonderful change. Though the team did not win, they gained valuable



Rev. Fr. Joseph Fell, Director of Sports St. Xavier's College, proudly raises the championship trophy which his college won for the 26th official year in a row. The name of Fr. Fell has been associated with sports for a quarter of a century and what better could his boys bestow than win the cup.

experience and gained sufficient knowledge to better the standard of the game here.

The arrival of the team's manager home may create new visions in hockey, but with dirty linen to be washed on public strings, I doubt very much whether Mrs. Pastakia would think it fit to bear the unwholesome chatter of the other hockey women.

Bombay's women are waiting for their season to start. If nothing happens, I hear that the BPHA may see the return of women's hockey to their ground.

## Replacements

The replacement of Worrell in the Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket team has been a known fact, but nothing was certain about those who were to take their place. Dooland was con-



ZITO EXTROSS

tacted, but he is unable to make the trip as he himself has stated, while Jack Iverson of Australia has accepted and is likely to be in Calcutta for the Third Test. Injury to Crapp's finger has necessitated his return to England. Allan Watkins will replace him.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India have certainly made a laughing stock of themselves in the eyes of the cricketing public. After all attempts were made to finance a venture of this nature at considerable attack with a vengeance.

fees, the Board has had the extra burden of these new players. I suppose one may forgive them this blunder because it is their Silver Jubilee year. But when one comes to think about it in particular terms, comes to big booster or buster. Each state organisation has had to guarantee big sums of money for the staging of these games and the sums paid to run a circus of this type have really been colossal.

The absence of Worrell, the West Indies all-rounder, will certainly rob the team of much of its glamour; and the big draw that Worrell was, will make the gates suffer.

## Spare Umpire

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association's decision to save Bombay's hockey umpires from disgrace seems to be receiving very little co-operation from the BPHA. In fact, the tug-of-war between the two organisations will continue so long as the financial state of affairs of these organisations is kept pending. And the idea of unnecessary harassment on the part of one side or the other keeps the umpires tugging away at the other end demanding their travelling allowance.

The question of umpires failing to turn up for various reasons like leave, sickness etc. has now been stop-gapped by a sanction from the BPHA for a reserve umpire and his payment whether he does the games or not. Hope there are going to be no more excuses from truant umpires.

## The Mighty Fall

The mighty comes croppers before science. That was the situation in the National Tennis Championships at Thiruvengadam of Madras. Ever since Sudhir gained place in the Indian side that participated in the Asian Table Tennis Championships in Japan early this year, he has impressed considerably. His calmness and confidence have enabled him to



The Xavier's College athletic team that won the Inter-College championship for the 26th year in succession and also shared the women's championship with Sophia College, breaking records in the 800m, 5000 and 3,000 ms. cycle races, discus throw, 4 by 100 m relay in the process.



# BILLIMORIA WINS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS

H. F. Allana 8, A. Bhugan 7½, H. D. Katki 7, S. Tavaría, N. J. Sanjana and D. Ratnagar 4½.

## Caro-Kann Defence

In the following game Black seems to be free of any visible weaknesses after the first seven moves and with normally developed pieces. But then with amazing alertness Ilyin-Genevsky sees a glimmer of an opportunity to force a fine attack.

WHITE: A. Ilyin-Genevsky.

BLACK: P. Romanovsky.

1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-QB3, PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-Q2; 5. Kt-KB3, Kt-B3 (\*1); 6. Kt-Kt ch, KtxKt (\*2); 7. B-QB4, P-KKt3 (\*3); 8. Kt-Kt5, Kt-Q4; 9. Q-B3 (\*4), P-B3; 10. Kt-K4, Kt-Kt3; 11. B-Kt3 (\*5), QxP; 12. B-K3, Q-K4 (\*6); 13. Castles Q-side (\*7), Kt-Q4 (\*8); 14. BxKt, PxP; 15. RxP (\*9), B-Kt5 (\*10); 16. KtxP ch, QxKt; 17. QxB, Q-B3; 18. KR-Q1, B-Kt2; 19. R-QB5 (\*11), Q-R3; 20. Q-Q7 ch, K-B2; 21. Q-Q5 ch, Q-K3 (\*12); 22. R-B7 (\*13), B-K4; 23. RxP ch (\*14), KxR; 24. B-Kt5 ch, K-B2 (\*15); 25. QxP ch, B-B2; 26. QxB ch and Black resigned.

## Comments

(\*1) Modern players almost invariably avoid 1...P-K4 as a reply to 1. P-K4. One reason is that White cannot then play such openings as the Ruy Lopez, the Giuoco Piano, the Vienna game or even the King's Gambit. Of the irregular defences, the Caro-Kann shares in popularity with the Sicilian and the French.

(\*2) KPxKt would have left Black with three Pawns to four on 6...KPxKt, yet the subsequent course of the game tends to show it to be inferior, as White works up a quick attack.

(\*3) The pin by 7...B-Kt5 would be premature because of 8. BxPch, KxB, 9. Kt-K5 ch winning a Pawn. A beginner would make White's next move instinctively—a master, after much thought.

(\*4) Now we see the reason for White's previous move—9. ....

B-K3 defending the Bishop Pawn would be answered by 10. KtxB and after 10...PxKt, Black would be left with a miserable position.

## Rapid Mobilisation

(\*5) White offers a Pawn for the sake of rapid mobilisation.

(\*6) He does not dare play 12. ....QxP on account of 13. R-Q1.

White's threat would then be 14. B-Q4, Q-R6; 15. BxP, PxP; 16. KtxPch, K-K2; 17. Kt-Kt8ch, RxKt; 18. Q-B7 mate. Or if 12... Q-Q1, 13. R-Q1, Kt-Q2; 14. Kt-Kt5, Q-R4ch; 15. B-Q2, Q-Kt4; 16. B-B7ch, K-Q1; 17. Kt-K6 mate.

(\*7) More accurate than 13. 0-0, as the Rook commands an open file without loss of time.

(\*8) Plugs up the file, and threatens to remove one of the powerful Bishops—but White finds a way.

(\*9) The Queen file is reopened with gain of time. Black must not take the Rook as 18. KtxPch would cost his Queen.

(\*10) Moving the Queen to K3 is answered by 16. R-K1, threatening 17. Kt-Q6ch or if 15...Q-B2, 16. R-QB5, Q-Kt1; 17. B-B4, P-K4, 18. KtxPch wins.

## Quick Checks

(\*11) Black must be kept on the run. Should he be given time to castle, he would have an excellent game, barring the weakness of an isolated King Pawn. The idea is then to check quickly and root the King out.

(\*12) If 21...K-B1, 22. R-B7 leaves Black's pieces hopelessly scattered, while 21...K-B3 permits mate on the move.

(\*13) White welcomes an exchange of Queens, as his control of the seventh rank is sufficient to win.

(\*14) White's concentration on

the end game does not preclude his conjuring up a decisive mid-game combination.

(\*15) Or 24...B-B3, 25. QxPch and White captures the Rook with check.

## French Defence

In this game from the Glasgow tournament Yanofsky defends well to win with a beautiful combination.

WHITE: Macleod

BLACK: Yanofsky

1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 3. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, B-K2; 5. P-K5, Kt-Q2; 6. P-KR4, P-QB4 (\*1); 7. Kt-Kt5 (\*2), P-B3, 8. B-Q3, P-QR3 (\*3); 9. Q-R5ch, K-B1; 10. B-R6, PxQP (\*4); 11. R-R3, KtxP; 12. BxPch, KxB; 13. R-Kt3ch, K-B1; 14. KtxP, QKt-B3, 15. Kt-Kt3, KtxBch; 16. PxKt, Q-R4ch; 17. K-B1, KtxKt; 18. KtxKt, Q-Kt3 (\*5); 19. Q-Kt4, K-K1; 20. R-K1, P-K4; 21. Kt-B5, BxKt; 22. QxB, K-Q1; 23. P-B4 (\*6), R-QB1, 24. R-Kt7, P-B1; 25. QxRP, R-QB2; 26. R-Kt8, Q-Q5, 27. PxP, R-B7, 28. RxRch, BxR; 29. Q-B5, B-B4 and White resigned (\*7).

## Notes

(\*1) If Black takes the Pawn then, after 6...BxB; 7. PxP, QxP; 8. Kt-R3, Q-K2; White gets a strong attack by B-Q3, and Kt-B4.

(\*2) A better line of attack is 7. BxB, KxB; 8. P-B4.

(\*3) Not 8...PxP; 9. Q-R5ch when White has a winning attack.

(\*4) Disdaining the draw by perpetual check that results after 10...PxP; 11. QxPch, K-B2; 12. Q-R5ch etc.

(\*5) Black has succeeded in weathering the storm and now himself goes over to the attack.

(\*6) A move that weakens White on the Black squares and R-Kt7.



B. D. Alurkar  
Sapre's Strongest Rival

so permits Black to make a decisive attack. Better was R-Kt7 at once.

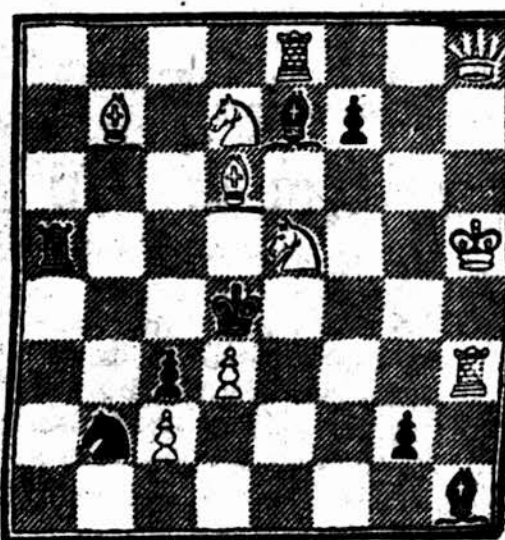
(\*7) White has two more checks and then no way of fending off the mating threat on his Kt1.

## Bhalchandra V. Khare

### BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 66

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week. Problem No. 65 Keymove:—R-Kt7.

## M. D. Billimoria won the Chess Club of India Championship with a narrow margin of half-a-point in the recently concluded Premiere Division Tournament

He drew with Abdulla Bhugan, S. Tavaría and Habib Allana. The draw with Abdulla Bhugan of the last round was the highlight of the tournament as the result of this last game finished decided the title. If this tie was decided in favour of Bhugan he would have claimed top honours with the photo-finish of the Sonneborne-Berger system.

Another interesting feature of this contest was the close rivalry in the top four as all others were far behind the leaders. Dhanjishaw Ratnagar and Soli Tavaría played in indifferent form, while Bhugan was the surprise of the event as his two defeats were by the players much lower in the table.

Next week the State Championship is scheduled to start and Bhalchandra Sapre will contest the title. Balwantrao Alurkar is his strongest rival. Players from up-country centres are expected this year to participate.

The final scores in the chess club tournament:—M. D. Billimoria 8½,

# INTERNATIONAL KICKING

FROM the Southern California Rugby Football Union via that archdeacon of statistical sports data, H. Archie Richardson, there has arrived an invitation for footballers of the English Rugby Union to engage in an international kicking championship. Similar invitations have been sent to the R.U. organizations of New South Wales, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.

The idea of this airmail kicking championship is primarily to boost the interest of Rugby football in California. Apparently in this rapidly growing state—statistics show it now to be second only to New York in population—there is ample room for the 15-a-side handling code of football that originated at Rugby School, England. As in cricket there is a small but ultrakeen band of enthusiasts. They have Dr. Clifford Severn as their president.

It was my pleasure to meet the deonair Clifford Severn when I was in Los Angeles in 1950. I was, and still am, indebted to him for a special session of cricket on the Californian Lords—the Aubrey Smith field in Griffith Park. Clifford is the oldest of the six sons of Charles B. Severn who arrived in Hollywood via England where he was born, Belgium where he was educated and South Africa where he resided.

Clifford during World War II served in the South African forces and afterwards graduated at Stellenbosch University where he played first-class cricket and rugby. On entering the University of California at Los Angeles he, not surprisingly, won his colors at both sports. He was captain of cricket. One of his younger brothers, by the way, played a

part in that war-time film, "Mrs. Miniver" 1924 Olympics

Another of the enthusiasts, who serves as adviser on rules, is Richard W. Hyland a distinguished Los Angeles sports writer. He has an association with Rugby that dates back 30 years, even before the established his colourful reputation at the American game. In 1924 he was one of the strong squad that came to Europe and at Paris retained the Olympic Rugby football championship that an American team had so surprisingly won at Antwerp four years previously.

That post World War I era was the zenith of U.S. Rugby football. It is now very minor to the more scientific and robust American version which is the bread winner for most college athletic pursuits. The only time U.S. Rugby operates nowadays at international level is when participating in the Pacific Coast tourney against British Columbia for what is described as the World Cup.

## Not Taken Seriously

International competition is one of the surest methods of stimulating interest in a sport and sensing this the Californians are hoping for a favourable response to their invitation. In fact, because it is tantamount to a challenge, the scheme has possibilities of becoming as equally popular as those postal shooting and radio

# RUGBY

By Sydney Skilton

chess competitions with world wide appeal.

Olimpic condonations in parts of the world to where the invitations have gone are not widely diverse for each football season except here in Britain. Rugby football here is a winter pursuit. And kicking a ball, be it place kick, drop, or punt, on English turf in winter time is a totally different proposition from doing the same thing on a bone-dry field in South Africa, Australia, or California.

Nevertheless it will come as a very great surprise if there is not some sort of response to the American invitation. So far as I am aware kicking for distance has never been a subject of serious study in this country. The only time it is done is at country fairs on the village greens. The winner is usually the one whose tag is farthest from the kick-off line. The tag is placed where the ball first makes contact with the ground. Nobody ever bothers to measure the distance.

Official measurements for a Rugby Union field in England, not including the touch down area, are a maximum of 110 yards by 75 yards. Kicks at goal from at or near the half-way line are a common occurrence which could mean place kicks in the 50-yard range are not exceptional. Desmond Koch, of the University of Southern California, this year set an American Rugby Union record by place-kicking a Rugby ball 68yds. 1ft. 1in. The same player also set a record for drop-kicking (61yds. 2ft. 6in.) while his colleague, Robert Gurst, did the same for punting (65yds. 1ft. 1in.).

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

# Hopman Helps Maureen Improve Tennis Talent

By HARRY MOLTER

HARRY Hopman, the non-playing captain of Australia's championship Davis Cup forces, doesn't smile very often on a tennis court. But it's a different story when it comes to his latest star pupil, Maureen Connolly.

Hopman is a stern taskmaster who demands full co-operation and gets top results. Tennis to him is a serious business. He lives and works at it to the hilt.

To "Little Mo" Connolly, undisputed queen of the international tennis courts, the game is also a serious business although, perhaps, not quite so grim as it is to Hopman. As the teen-ager U.S. Wimbledon, French and Australian women's champion once explained: "When tennis stops being fun for me, I'll quit."

## HARD WORKER

But Maureen is all business on the courts and no one practices harder than the 18-year-old San Diego miss. Ability, concentration and determination are vital factors in "Little Mo's" rise to the tennis heights. But it is her continued enthusiasm and willingness to practice that has been the key.

"Maureen is as willing to work as hard as any player I've ever coached," explained Hopman after a brief practice session with "Little Mo" during the National Doubles at Longwood. "That includes Frank Sedgman, Ken McGregor, Ken Rosewall, Lew Hoad and all of them."

## SERVE AND VOLLEY

Hopman's admiration of "Little Mo" is readily apparent. And Maureen apparently feels the same way towards Hopman's teaching methods.

"Harry has been working with me ever since last November."

explained Maureen. "It was part of the agreement when I went to Australia to play. I know people sometimes criticize him for being cold and stern on the tennis courts. But he's a great coach and will help anyone who is willing to really work at the game."

Maureen has won her way to the top with her tremendously powerful and accurate ground strokes. But she still does not have the "big game" of serve and volley she would like to develop.

"Harry works with me hourly at a time on my serve and volley," explained Maureen. "I'm trying to develop a more natural swing like a man's. My serve is still the weakest but it's improving."

Explains Hopman, considered by many the top teacher in the game today and regarded by most observers as the main reason behind Australia's success in Davis Cup play:

## STRETCH FOR EVERYTHING

"Face is the main thing with Maureen now. I try to make her stretch for everything at the net. I try to make her move as quickly in practice as she would have to move in a match, hitting away from her all the time. When she misses a shot, I try to give it right back to her until she gets it right. There's still room for improvement in her serve but her overhead game is coming and that's closely related."

She's a wonderful worker, Hopman added with a smile.



# Huge Traffic Jam At Check-Post

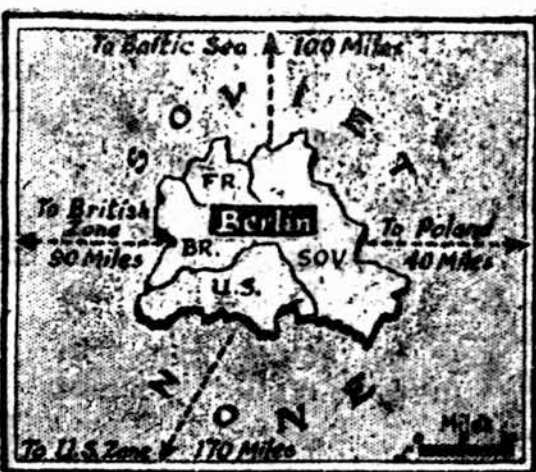
## RED ZONE TACTICS ON WAY TO BERLIN

HELMSTEDT, Germany.

THE Helmstedt zonal barrier is an outstanding, but little-publicized, example of the tight grip that Russia maintains on the East Germans.

Every day on the Berlin Autobahn, which parallels this city, the Communists conscientiously pile up traffic for five miles. In doing so, they cause the exact effect they are after—an economic and morale slowdown.

Helmstedt, 21 miles from the bustling West German city of Brunswick, is actually an overgrown town that is supported by several small industries and neighbouring agriculture. It also is the dividing line between the East and West zones.



Allied and Soviet Zones of Berlin.

### Cars Queue Up

From the Russian-imposed border at Helmstedt to Berlin is exactly 102 miles along the four-lane Hitler-built Autobahn, which should mean an average drive of between three and four hours. But motorists, whether driving east or west, once they reach the Helmstedt area, find themselves waiting anywhere from 15 to 24 hours before they are passed through the checkpoint station.

On an average, 1,500 to 2,000 cars, buses, and trucks pass here every day. Until the recent riots in Berlin, the Red-dominated East German Volkspolizei were admitting only about four cars an hour, at the same time clearing a similar number of cars bound for points west. Since the riots, the Volkspolizei have stepped this up to 35 cars an hour.

Despite this speed-up, the traffic pile-up remains bumper-to-bumper seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

Physically, the Helmstedt border station resembles any other major frontier in Europe. On the West German side there is a customs office and a money declaration bureau. Beyond is a no-man's land area of 150 yards—a section claimed by the Russians—which ends at the East German barrier and its customs area.

West German border officials here decry the system which has forced their government into maintaining a complete customs station. Their complaints, however, are aimed not at Bonn, but at Russia for partition of the country. Because of this feeling, West German customs officials and police pass people through Helmstedt as swiftly as possible.

Any German travelling from east to west has to undergo a complex system of investigation, which is conducted by the Volkspolizei. The German must have

a special travel permit, must declare how much money he is carrying (both in East and West German marks), how long he intends to remain in West Germany, and state whether he is travelling on business or pleasure.

The Volkspolizei subject cars, buses, and trucks to a thorough search for articles they refer to as "contraband." Actually they find very little so-called illegal goods.

### Helpful Porters

Once this is out of the way, private cars are passed through to the west side. Incongruously enough, commercial buses, whether from the east or west, must discharge their passengers. In turn, they have to walk through the no-man's-land area to the West German side.

The bus passengers' luggage goes with them. If they do not want to carry it, they hand it over to a bustling corps of male and female porters, who wrangle it across in small wagons.

These porters make up to do 15 a day, or roughly three times the daily wage scale of a West German junior executive.

Because of this bustling-at-the-seams traffic pile-up, small and prosperous businesses have mushroomed on the West German side. There are two large restaurants, several smaller ones, a newspaper and gift stand, two gasoline stations. Amplified music pours from a record player in one of the outdoor restaurants. Children play on the edge of the road.

A similar but less profitable business has sprung up on the other side. Outgoing Germans give it little patronage, for the food is scarce and of poor quality, and the tiny shops have almost nothing in the way of salable merchandise. East Germans, hav-

ing converted their inflated currency to West German D-mark, wait until they reach Brunswick to purchase food and clothing items.

The attitude of the Germans travelling to and from both zones is interesting. Although many have slept the night before in a stationary bus or car, there is little sign of outward grumbling. Holiday-bound East German families trudge across, deep in conversation and ready with smiles.

West German police handle hundreds of requests for information in good-natured fashion. Recently one of them watched over a pair of small children while their mother darted into a res-

By WALTER  
HECKETT

taurant to buy a container of milk. Another officer darted into the forbidden no-man's-land area to rescue a youngster who wished to get a better glimpse of what was taking place at the East German barrier.

### Truck Men Hit

Hardest hit are the drivers who pilot the trailer trucks, loaded with milk and other supplies meant for East German markets. Recently one of the shuttling milkmen reported that when he arrived in Berlin he discovered his liquid cargo had gone sour.

En route from Brunswick to the East zone, the truck's refrigerating mechanism had broken down. If he hadn't been held up at Helmstedt for 17 hours he could have delivered the milk while it was still fresh.

Because this northern section of West Germany is in the British zone, all Allied army personnel travelling into Berlin are required to stop at the British-American shack on the edge of no man's land. There is a room for each country, while the French report to either section.

The necessary papers are checked, and oral and written advice is given on what and what not to do while passing along the 102-mile stretch to Berlin. It covers every situation from how to handle a motor breakdown to running out of gasoline.

The American MP works closely with his British counterpart. Once an American or British car clears from the Allied check point at Helmstedt, a telephone call is placed to the counterpart station on the outskirts of Berlin. The name of the driver, his rank, number of occupants, description of the car, its license number, and time of departure are passed on.

In event a car is long overdue, the Berlin-based Allied station telephones Helmstedt and asks for a check to be made at that end.

### Red Propaganda

In this case, should the car in question be a United States one, the American MP drives his jeep to the barrier and queries either the Volkspolizei or the Russian officer. In the past weeks there have been no reports of car-borne Allied personnel encountering any difficulty.

American drivers coming through from Berlin relate that at the East German check point at Helmstedt they have encountered heavy Russian propaganda, including posters, flags, signs proclaiming that Russia is the friend of all Germans, and pictures of Prime Minister Georgi M. Malenkov.

Upon entering the East zone tourists from any nation encounter the same border formalities as they would in any foreign country. No Russians try to cross to West Germany.

One point over which the Volkspolizei at Helmstedt have no control is the escapee posing as a vacationer. No official count is available as to the exact number of East Germans who, having patiently waited to be passed through, remain on in West Germany. One Brunswick official places it as high as 33 per cent.—  
The Christian Science Monitor

YOU ARE ENTERING THE AMERICAN SECTOR  
CARRYING WEAPONS OFF DUTY FORBIDDEN  
OBEY TRAFFIC RULES

ВЫ ВЕЖДАЕТЕ В АМЕРИКАНСКОМУ ЗОНУ  
НОСИТЬ ОРУЖИЕ ЗАПРЕЩЕНО В НЕСЛУЖЕБНОЕ ВРЕМЯ  
ПОВИНУЙТЕСЬ ДОРОЖНЫМ ПРАВИЛАМ

VOUS ENTREZ DANS LE SECTEUR AMERICAIN  
DEFENSE DE PORTER DES ARMES EN DEHORS DU SERVICE  
OBEISSEZ AUX REGLES DE CIRCULATION

SIE BETRETEN DEN AMERIKANISCHEN SEKTOR



Removing a barricade.

## "Dangerous When Wet"

(Continued from page 7, col. 5)

blanche," plastered across her tight swim suit.

"Four more letters than Liquepep!" he exclaimed.

Pa Higgins' attention was still focussed on the Channel swim. "We'll conquer the Channel," he said. "We start training tomorrow."

THE water was cold and Katy was bored and annoyed. Training for a Channel swim was not fun. It meant swimming through the icy waters, fighting tides and waves, inuring oneself to all the hardships that were sure to be met. It meant the practice of swimming four, six or eight hours a day, every day, until it could be done effortlessly.

The training started. Windy Webbe tugged steadily at oars and kept the rowboat moving slowly ahead.

"One, two, three, four," he chanted. Katy swam besides the boat, keeping perfect time with his count.

Hours later, they were still doing the same thing. Katy was as fresh as ever. Windy was tired. His hands were blistered. He slumped over his oars and rowed backwards into a heavy bank of fog that had rolled in. In a minute he was separated from Katy.

He stood up in the boat, peered through the fog and started calling for her.

The fog had also taken Katy by surprise. Finding herself alone, she began to tread water and to call for Windy, hoping to attract him. After some minutes had gone by, she thought she saw the outline of a boat. She swam toward it and said: "Wait a minute. Stop rowing, will you?"

The rowboat stopped. Katy reached the stern and started to climb up. An arm reached down. It was not Windy's. It was a man's arm, in a white evening jacket. Startled, Katy shifted her glance from the arm to the man. She saw a handsome Frenchman, clad in a well-cut dinner jacket. Wondering at the incongruousness of a man in a dinner jacket in a rowboat in the Channel in the middle of the day, she allowed herself to be helped into the boat. She forgot that she herself was a strange, if attractive sight, being clad in a tight bathing suit with huge goggles and a bathing cap.

They stared at each other in amazement.

"Out for a swim?" the man said.

Katy nodded. "I got lost," she wondered about the dinner jacket. "Out for a row?"

"Yes. Can I drop you some place. It wouldn't take me out of my way. You see, I live here."

He smiled.

"Windy!" Katy called. "He's the man I got lost from."

Just then the rowboat bumped into a sloop which had loomed through the fog. "This is my home," the young man said. "Come aboard. I'll get out of my working clothes. I'll give you something to wear and we'll have some coffee."

The "something to wear" hurried out to be a scanty negligee, which, it was explained, "belongs to my mother." Katy insisted on remaining on deck, and later, as they sipped the steaming coffee, and her teeth gradually stopped chattering, there were some explanations.

The man introduced himself as Andre Lanet. He lived on the sloop, and in fact, almost commuted between France and England. His family had many vineyards in France and Andre sold champagne.

He shrugged his shoulders. "As for the dinner jacket, where does one drink champagne? At festive gatherings. I was returning from one. It is as simple as all that."

MEANWHILE, Windy had been having a hard time of it. Calling for Katy, he rowed frantically around. In a little while, he started to become a bit worried. Refreshing himself with a drink of Liquepep, he muttered that if anything happened to Katy, he would never forgive himself.

Just then he saw a female figure swimming along. He pulled alongside.

"Katy, I thought you'd drowned," he said. "Come on. Get in."

But the girl was not Katy.  
(To be Continued)



On the famous Autobahn that Hitler built.



# Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI-AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

## My Dear Sisters & Brothers

Everyone of us knows by now that Balkan-Ji-Bari means Children's Garden. We have so many Balkan-Ji-Bari Units at different places. We all wish that as time passes on, we might have more and more such centres for children. What an achievement it would be for us if we could realize this ideal and have such children's gardens everywhere in different towns and villages!

Just fancy, these centres, woven and interwoven by threads of friendship, where children are guided to entertain the ideas of fellowship, to shed colour and caste prejudice, and to hold children of the world as brothers and sisters. What else do we want more keenly and urgently than anything else at this juncture to uphold ideal of unity which alone is the supreme need of the hour!

## Trees In Winter

Suresh and Saroj knew most of the trees on the streets of the little town where they lived by their leaves. They had learned them while taking walks with their Big Brother the summer before.

Now it was winter, the trees had no leaves, brother was in college and the two little people had to take walks alone, with no one to point out interesting things about trees.

"But we can find things out for ourselves," said Suresh.

"How?"

"First, we will go and look at our own trees."

So they went out in the front yard and looked at the tall elm in the middle of what was their grass plot in summer. It had a strong, upright trunk, and the bark had small ridges in it. They were dark and not scarred or broken. The branches of this tree traced a beautiful pattern against the sky. Big Brother had told them a tree usually has as much growth beneath the ground as it has stems and branches above. It was hard to believe, but he had shown them a picture in a school book.

"Let's go down to the bridge and count elms all the way," was the decision.

The bridge crossed the River. It was just five blocks down the street from their house. Five blocks there and five blocks back made a splendid walk for exercise and for seeing interesting things.

They looked at the elm tree in their own yard until they were sure they would know all the elm trees they saw. Then they set out.

Suresh counted trees on one side of the street, Saroj on the other.

When they came to the bridge Suresh had seen and counted seventeen elm trees in the yards along the way. Saroj had seen thirty-two; she was sure of six and seven she was not sure of. They decided not to count the "almost sure ones."

Suresh could add two and three and three and three but that was as far as he could go. Now they had to find a way to see how many elms they had both found.

They went down into the Garden Club Park by the bridge.

They picked up small stones, one for each tree. They laid them

in two straight lines on a level ledge of rock. Suresh began to count his stones, and when he had finished, he went on counting Saroj's, like this "eighteen, nineteen, twenty". When that was done, he had counted thirty stones. Saroj counted her own stones. When she reached thirteen she went on counting, "fourteen, fifteen, sixteen," and she, too, went right up to thirty. Each stone stood for a tree.

They did not count trees on their way home. They looked at the sky and the dried grass and leaves. They saw some birds.

When they arrived at home and told their mother, she said, "You have made two very interesting discoveries: how many elms are on each side of the street between here and the bridge, and how to find out how many elms there are when those on each side are added together."

Suresh said, "Mother, it is fine to learn to plan and do things by ourselves. We went and did it. Now we know how!"

Saraj said, "Tomorrow we will do another plan."

Suresh said, "Winter is as much fun as summer."

## The King Who Could Not Sleep

There was a fierce and warlike young king who seemed to pos-

sess everything that the heart of man could wish. He was very rich and very powerful, and he had a great army, which he led from victory to victory. But, in spite of all his wealth and his might, he was the unhappiest man in his kingdom; his restless mind was so full of ambitious schemes that he could not sleep.

He summoned to his court the most famous doctors in the world but none of them was able to cure him of his malady, and at last he made a proclamation that he would give half of his kingdom to any person who could make him sleep in a calm and natural manner, but he added that anyone who tried to cure him and failed would be imprisoned.

One evening a pretty little shepherdess came to his palace and said that she could heal him.

"Oh, if only I had my little shepherdess to help me," he exclaimed. "How much good I could do!"

He at once sent his messengers out to find the little girl, but none of them was able to discover where she was. The king was greatly disappointed; but having learnt to pray, he was now able to sleep, and he soon recovered the strength and beauty of his youth. Under his mild and skilful rule, his people became the happiest in the world, and one day a very beautiful young lady entered his palace and said to him, with a winning smile: "Have you forgotten me? I am the little shepherdess."

"I knew you at once, my darling," said the king in great joy.

In spite of the anguish he was in, the king looked at her with pitying eyes.

"Return home, my pretty child," he said. "You cannot possibly succeed where all the wisest doctors have failed."

"No! I cannot go away," said the little shepherdess, "until I have done my work—until I have tried to save you."

"Well, before you try," said the king, "tell me what your remedy is. Some simple thing that your mother taught you, no doubt."

"Yes," she replied. "It is something my mother taught me. Here it is."

And leading the king to an open window, she pointed up to heaven.

"What! You have come to mock me?" said the king.

"No!" said the little shepherdess. "I have come to teach you to pray."

But the king still thought she was mocking him, and growing mad with anger, he called in his soldiers, and ordered them to put the girl in a dark dungeon. Sitting in a chair, he watched in a fierce mood the warders put the shepherdess in fetters. But his heart was touched when he saw the sweet and innocent child walking to the dungeon with a smile upon her bright and lovely face. He followed her, and saw her kneel down and pray when she entered the prison.

"Kind and loving Father," she said, "teach him to pray to Thee."



Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari companion members on Board The I. N. S. Delhi

"I have been longing for you to come and claim your share of my kingdom. Oh, if only you would be queen and help me to make my people happy."

"That is just what I should like to do," she replied. "But you will let my mother live in the palace with me, won't you? It was she who taught me how to cure you, by saying to me every night: 'Don't forget to say your prayers—my child, if you wish to sleep in peace and feel happy.'"

his feet, his body, or lock the door to prevent his exist from the room.

This sounds difficult, but really it is very easy. Clasp your friend's hands round the leg of a table or any other bulky article of furniture, too large to be dragged through the doorway of the room.

## Corrected

A non-commissioned Officer wrote this in an essay: "It is commonly supposed that the first duty of a good soldier is to die for his country. This is a mistake. The first duty of a soldier is to make his enemies die for theirs."

## A GOOD STOCK

Mother: "Run for the doctor, quick, Suresh. Baby's swallowed one of your marbles."

Suresh: "That doesn't matter, mummy, I've plenty."

## AMEN:

A little girl's prayer: "O God, make the bad people good, and the good people nice."

## WHAT?

What is it that will be yesterday and was tomorrow? Today!

## A QUESTION

Dear Dada,—Some people take a very strange view of things.—Yours,

But that is no excuse for sticking them in an album and making you look at them!

## Balkan-Ji-Bari

Preparations are going ahead for the Annual Balkan-Ji-Bari Sessions proposed to be held at Patna in the first week of January 1954. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari contingent of children and workers will leave next week for their tour of Northern India, and ultimately to join the Patna Sessions.

Who have not yet joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? And why have you delayed? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from  
Your loving  
Dada

## RAIN, DEAR?

It was natural history lesson, but Rosie was not paying attention, teacher noticed it and thought she would catch her. "Rosie," she asked "what is the use of the reindeer?"

"To water the garden," said Rosie.

## ESCAPING CENSURE

It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness for him to be affected by it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution.—Addison.

## DEFINITION

A truthful woman is one who lies only about her age, weight and her husband's salary.

## The Bird Game

In this jolly game all the players but one choose to be a bird whose call they can imitate. The Owl has to be left out. Then the odd player sits facing the others, who all have to place their hands on their knees.

When all are ready, the odd player has to make up and tell a story, bringing in as many names of birds as he can, and at the mention of these names the player who has chosen the particular bird mentioned has to make its noise.

Should the story-teller mention the word "Owl" (which he does quite often), players have to take their hands off their knees and put them behind their backs, and keep them there until he mentions another bird, when they bring them back, and while they are going that the odd player has to try to catch a hand. Should he do so, that player becomes the story-teller.

## A Catch

Tell a friend that you will so clasp his hands together that he will not be able to escape from the room without separating them, although you will not bind



Mandir Balkan-Ji-Bari children on an outing on Madh Island.

sess everything that the heart of man could wish. He was very rich and very powerful, and he had a great army, which he led from victory to victory. But, in spite of all his wealth and his might, he was the unhappiest man in his kingdom; his restless mind was so full of ambitious schemes that he could not sleep.

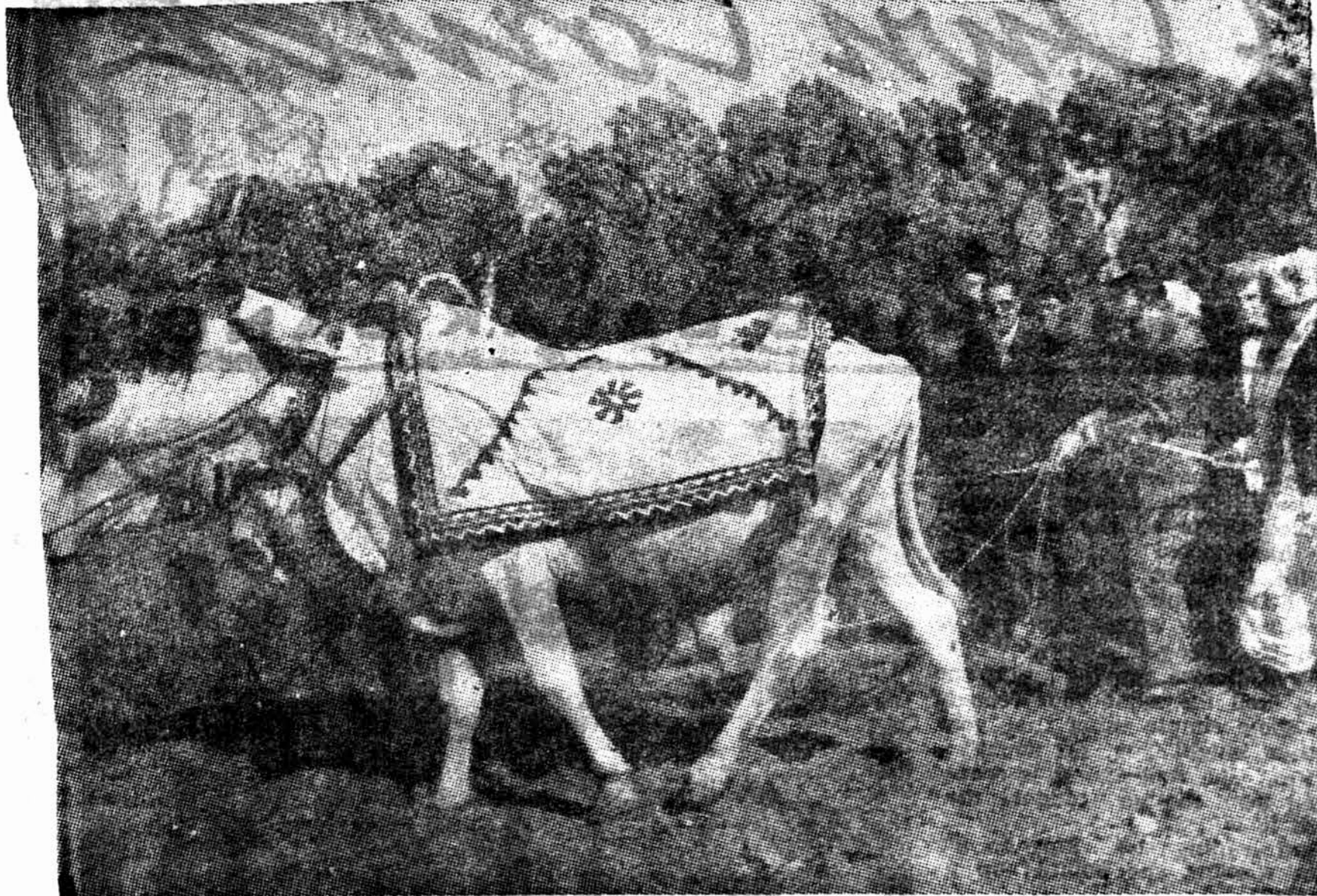
He summoned to his court the most famous doctors in the world but none of them was able to cure him of his malady, and at last he made a proclamation that he would give half of his kingdom to any person who could make him sleep in a calm and natural manner, but he added that anyone who tried to cure him and failed would be imprisoned.

One evening a pretty little shepherdess came to his palace and said that she could heal him.



Bal Vihar has a children's creche.





In the village of Jatala in the Sonapat community project area, Vice President Nixon presented a CARE steel plough to farmer Dharam Singh, the gift of Mrs. Edward W. Vickers of Los Angeles. Here the Vice-President tries his hand at the plough.

## A DOG AMIDST CELEBRITIES

**Received Freedom Of City Of London  
And Attended Queen's Wedding**  
LONDON, (INS).

A TINY black Pekinese famed as a racing tipster gave Britons a dog's eye view of Britain's elite putting on the dog.

"The Diary of a Freeman" by "Black Knight", records the dog's comings and goings for the past eight years at Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey Ascot race track and in the homes of the upper classes.

The auto biography, for which the publishers gave the animal a dol. 1,400 advance, is "ghosted" by its owner, Lady Munnings wife of the famed painter, Sir Alfred Munnings.

Carried in a handbag or muff by Lady Munnings, "Black Knight" went to Westminster Abbey for the wedding of Princess Elizabeth in 1947; it supped with the late King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and it has broken bread at the Guildhall in the City of London with the Lord Mayor and Britain's upper crust.

The book's title stems from the fact the dog was made a "freeman" of the City of London, an honour it shares with Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister Churchill and a few others.

As a "freeman", "Black Knight" has the ancient privilege of "feeding goats on the Embankment, hunting polecats in the vicinity of St. Paul's and entering all public buildings."

### It Barked At Winners

But "Black Knight" is best known for its hot hunches on horse races—and for backing them with hard cash.

Sitting with Lady Munnings at Newmarket one day "Black Knight" watched the horses parade and barked at the ones it fancied. That day it "barked" three winners.

Lady Munnings then set up a special charge account with a London bookie for "Black Knight" and the dog has been ahead of the game ever since.

Among "Black Knight's" winners this year was "Pinza" ridden by Sir Gordon Richards, in the famed Derby.

Guests at dinners where the Munnings show up now expect to see "Black Knight" peeping out

of the fox fur muff or satin handbag, but at one even a guest was taken by surprise. The book recounts:

".....he looked and looked, then looked at the empty bottles and half-full glasses on the table, and became very thoughtful."

"Black Knight" generally treats his fellow celebrities kindly, but it takes one swipe at Members of Parliament as the result of a visit to the House of Commons.

### At The Abbey

Sitting at one end of the chamber, "Black Knight" saw the speaker. "three more wigged gents and the clergyman (I suppose so that when the MP's saw him they remembered they must tell the truth....").

The dog "recalls" that as he Lady Munnings, and Sir Alfred were leaving Westminster Abbey after Princess Elizabeth's wedding Lady Munnings asked "an important gentleman" whether she was right in bringing the dog.

The book says the man answered: "Well, I see no notices saying 'dogs not admitted' but has he been christened?"

### Twelve-Hour Meal

Huge quantities of food were once consumed at Christmas feasts, and Henry VIII presided over one which is said to have lasted for twelve hours. He was the first King of England to taste a turkey, but the bird's head still retained pride of place until James I came to the throne. James, who could not bear pork in any form, substituted the turkey, which came from North America, and it soon became a popular dish.

## Boston Physician Hopeful Of Curing 'Split Personality'

CLEVELAND, (INS).

DEVELOPMENT of a programme for the prevention of Schizophrenia — the most common mental disease — has been announced in Cleveland in U.S. by a prominent physician who has conducted 20 years of research in the field.

Dr. William Malamud, director of the Research Programme for the National Association for Mental Health, revealed his programme to combat the disease at the Association's annual meeting.

He reported that research has proved that the disease results from a combination of physical vulnerability and early environmental factors.

He said that largely because of research carried on to date, "the treatment of this disease is at a higher level of efficiency than it has ever been before. Incomparably, more patients are being discharged and readjusted to useful, social and economic occupations."

Dr. Malamud pointed to the fact that patients now suffering from Schizophrenia have nearly a 60 per cent chance of improvement or recovery from this disease, compared to only about 30 per cent 25 years ago.

The well-known specialist in mental diseases explained that Schizophrenia — more commonly known as a split personality — represents the most prevalent and one of the most devastating diseases in the whole field of medicine.

### Intellectuals As Victims

"Its victims fill more than half of all the 650,000 beds in mental hospitals and more than a quarter of all the 1,300,000 hospital beds of all types," he said.

Dr. Malamud emphasized that schizophrenia counts among its victims "kings and famous artists as well as farmers and labourers, leading public figures as well as the average citizen." He added, however, that it is more likely to affect persons of high intelligence than of lower.

The Boston physician, who is director of the Scottish Rite Re-

search in Schizophrenia, reported that his investors in child growth and development "have been able to show that injurious experiences during infancy and childhood are vitally important in the development of the disease."

"Faulty methods of upbringing, deprivation and frustration inflicted upon the young child, broken homes and loss of security all combine in laying the foundation for the development of Schizophrenia."

Dr. Malamud stated that the most distressing and also one of the most deceptive features of the disease is that the patients usually do not show any externally appreciable involvement of the physical health of the person.

"Its symptoms generally become evident in adolescence or early adult life," he added.

### Holiday Laws

By an ancient law, which is still on the Statute Book, you can be heavily fined for playing football, billiards, in public, lawn tennis on a hard court, or skating on a country pond on Christmas Day.

The 'Book of Sports', however, which was issued by James I in 1618, allowed people to indulge in such pastimes as "leap-frog, archery, or vaulting" on that day.

We are forbidden to fire a gun on Christmas Day, unless this is done in self-defence, or "in defence of the realm". Nor must we hunt game with a dog, trap or gun, neither are we permitted to kill any bird or animal termed as "game" on Christmas Day.

## PILTDOWN HOAX FAILS TO PERTURB SCIENTISTS

## Anthropologists Can Rely On Other Authentic Specimens

LONDON, (INS).

ONE of the world's most eminent scientists said knowledge of man's evolution has not been challenged by discovery that the famous 'Piltdown Skull' was a forgery.

Professor V. Gordon Childe, director of London's Institute of Archaeology, ridiculed reports that anthropologists have been so shaken by news of the fake that they are now regarding other accepted relics with suspicion.

He said in an exclusive interview that most specimens of man's early development were discovered by scientific excavations and thus could not possibly have been forged.

"There is no reason at all to doubt their authenticity," he declared.

### Proof Of Forgery

Child said proof of forgery in portions of the Piltdown Skull, believed until recently to be the invaluable remains of the oldest known European, actually "saved the anthropological world a great deal of trouble."

The startling disclosure, he continued "removes an incongruity that has been puzzling scientists for a long time."

He explained that piecing together the story of man's development is like working a jig-saw puzzle. Most discoveries of fossil-

ised human remains readily fit the puzzle.

But scientists never have been able to find a proper place for the Piltdown Man in human evolution. Consequently he was believed to be an extreme form of aberration—an off-shoot in development of the species which flourished for a time in the area that is now Britain and ultimately died out.

The Piltdown Skull was unearthed in 1912 by Charles Dawson, an amateur collector of fossils at Piltdown in Sussex County.

The fragments of the cranium were quickly accepted as genuine and valuable additions to anthropological specimens. But the mandible, or jaw bone, found in the same gravel pit, was long regarded with skepticism by numerous researchers.

### New Test

The test, applied by a trio of scientists, attached to the British Museum of Natural History, produced the incredible news that the jaw bone was in reality that of an ape which had lived not

more than 50 years ago.

The identity of the forger remains unknown. Dawson's reputation for integrity was high and there has been no suggestion that he was responsible for the hoax.

There are the remains of the Neanderthal Man, found in Western Europe. He is considered one of the aberrant forms which became isolated by ice age conditions and died out before he could evolve into a modern type.

### Next Best

Ranking high in value as a specimen is the skull found at Fontchevade, France, in 1948. It is now considered a relic of the earliest true human to have been found in Europe.

The skull found at Swanscombe, in Britain, is highly prized as evidence that a species possessed of reasoning powers existed in the area about 300,000 years ago.

The first discovery by scientists of a fossilized human skull was made on the island of Gibraltar in 1948. It is believed that Gibraltar Man may have been part of the same stock as the later-discovered Neanderthal Man.

**By Albert Ruben**



DECEMBER 20, 1953

# ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

**CAN a hard-fast line of demarcation be drawn between folk and classical art?**

This question is prompted by the invidious distinctions which are still rigidly adhered to in the sphere of Indian art. In the interest of true revival, the reply, even if it is given in the affirmative will have to be dispassionately examined.

## Not Religious

Illogical classification of art forms a part of the ugly legacy of the foreign rule. The relics displayed in museums seem to have been classified on a religious basis. The sameness of fundamentals, conception and style was ineluctably missed while the content or purpose was taken on the sole test of the quality. The mistake has been discovered by some thoughtful experts and is being corrected by them.

Art minus the content which might have been directly stated or symbolically represented, has character of its own. Taken in reference to the fundamentals and technique, it will appear to have retained its integrity irrespective of the sectarian purpose which it was called upon to serve. It is this fact which has to be emphasised in order that every Indian art may be properly understood and appreciated. Logically classification should be technical in the sense that it should be based on the periodical or regional variations of the style and forms.

## Invidious Distinctions

Then it is necessary to inquire whether the invidious distinctions like the folk and classical art can stand the test of systematic analysis. Directly bearing on this point are the indiscriminate classifications of artists such as the educated and uneducated. All such confusion in the sphere of art, was created, to no small extent, by the arbitrary divisions of India into urban and rural areas. It was accentuated by introduction, in the country, of the educational system based on the foreign model.

Broadly speaking, art patronised by urban residents came to be known as classical and whatever was left with the people as folk. In the same way, artists, who had received some education and also specialised training in art institutions in urban or semi-urban centres were placed in the category of the educated. The rest were treated with indifference and styled as professionals, craftsmen and mistries. Mention has, also, to be made of the emergence of a new class of "society artists"—the amateurs—who have invaded every field of the art activity.

## In Confusion

Art is being lost in the welter of unjustifiable distinctions and erroneous classification from which it must be extricated. If any Indian art is reviewed from top to bottom, it will show variations in the form, technique and refinement but not the difference which could be taken as fundamental. With this being the case the distinctions like the classical and folk will appear to have been made more or less in an arbitrary manner and not in conformity with any sound principle.

Certain art forms, which are in possession of the people have been acknowledged as classical dances

**Art-classical and folk—Artists in two Camps—No rigid line of demarcation—Roots in people's art—At the service of Charity—Sculpture to be on view—Under domination of politics—For revival of the stage.**

of the classical type rank among them. The hereditary artistes, who have preserved and practised them, belong to the order of common folks. Although their art forms have been taken up by the urban artists. Cracy, they themselves are styled as professionals and considered unworthy of taking rank with society artistes. One fails to understand the logic underlying discrimination practised against those who have preserved classical dance art for modern India.

The case of other arts is almost the same. Relics of paintings, sculpture and architecture are admired as examples of high classical art. The descendants of those who have left the previous legacy of relics are the living repositories of the traditions, and as such they are capable of creating something which may be reminiscent of the glory of the past, but in spite of it they are superciliously styled as craftsmen and mistries in contrast to educated architects sculptors and painters. While such hereditary artistes are still ministering to the artistic needs of the people, it remains for residents of urban areas to find out how far modern architecture patronised by them is Indian or classical in the Indian sense.

## Rooted In People's Art

It is a mistake to treat any art as a system detached from the people's art. The case of music should suffice to illustrate this point. What is known at present, as classical music, was originally collected from the regional patterns of the people's music. The difference was that it was organised, refined and built up as a system. From this point of view, the classical type stands out as the top of the structure which is music of India having its roots in the people's art. Similarly, the roots of dances, if patiently traced, will seem to have gone equally deep through the different social strata.

The frontiers of folk and classical art cannot be clearly defined, as the urban and rural areas were not strictly demarcated in the past and as there is, even at present, much of overlapping between them. The difference which is essentially one of gradations in the scale of cultural evolution, is made to appear basic by reason of the undue importance assumed by urban centres consequent upon overgrowth of cities. If art forms created and practised by the people's artists are ever to be segregated as folks much of every art which rather high today should cease to be known as classical.

The distinctions like the classical and folk cannot be rigidly held, when one finds classical elements in art forms of the people suggesting that the folk art preceded the classical. Every Indian art has a corpus of its own consisting of the several types integrated in various regional patterns, and it must be viewed as a whole irrespective of the labels of distinctions attached to it. Appreciation of any art, likewise, demands abolition of discriminatory treatment meted out to the class of uneducated artistes.

## For Charity's Sake

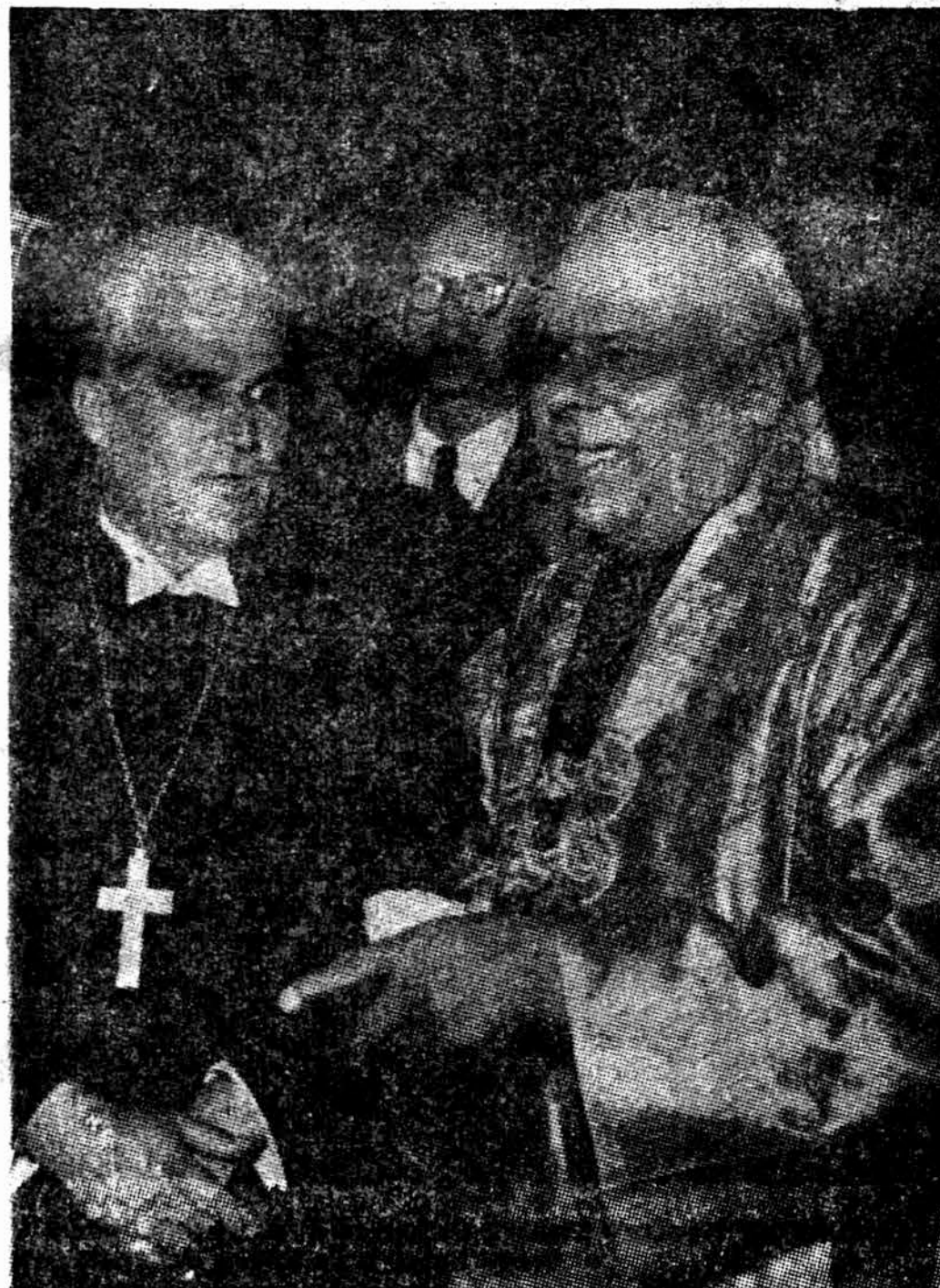
To be in readiness for service to charity is one of the aims set by modern India for art. Variety shows and dance-recitals are frequently organised in order to collect funds for some institution or charitable purpose. Film stars are, at times, invited to join them to grace the occasion, as their names have proved to be helpful in pushing the sale of tickets. The

success is, as a rule, estimated in terms of collections and not of the quality of art items. Organisers too get the opportunity to seek publicity while ostentatiously serving the cause of charity.

Experience has shown that charity shows do not always guarantee standards of art. Even travesty or gross misrepresentation can pass as art provided it can attract the audience. Shows which defy standards are bound to create a wrong impression upon the ill-informed people about the correct form and technique of art. The evil of art for charity's sake needs to be soon eradicated in the interest of progress of the arts which can be presented on the stage. Organisers should learn the direct method of making house-to-house collections if they have true appre-

ture was needed in order to release this art from the domination of painting in the exhibition halls. Once it is held in New Delhi, it should be followed up by similar displays at least in cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. But the exhibition should not be an end in itself. Sculpture was an art through which India's creative genius had attained its full efflorescence. Today it has receded in the background particularly in consequence of the ascendancy gained by functional architecture.

The New Delhi exhibition should be considered to have served some end, if it leads to formulation of art projects which might provide for putting sculpture to some useful purpose. The solution of the problem of art will be in sight, if steps are taken for reintegration of mural painting and sculpture



Pandit Omkarnath, the front-rank vocalist, busy with "Peace" parleys during his last visit to Europe.

ciation of art and the sincerity to in architecture. Since the Government has taken the initiative towards revival of art, it should not miss to devise measures for revitalisation of the tradition of the typical Indian sculpture.

## Exclusive Exhibition

It is refreshing to learn that an exhibition of modern sculpture is to be held at New Delhi for a month's time early next year. Sponsored as it has been by the Government of India, this exhibition will be a fresh evidence of the solicitude on the part of the Government to promote progress of art. The scheme provides for acceptance of exhibits in the various media and for the award of ten cash prizes ranging from Rupees 100 to Rupees 1,000. Since the transport of sculpture exhibits is an expensive task, the scheme has also provided that the cost of transport of selected exhibits including the insurance charges will be borne by the Government. In the absence of any reference to the cost of transport of rejected exhibits, it is presumed that selection will be made by local committees set up for the principal centres.

An exclusive exhibition of sculp-

## Complacency Of Politician

Presiding over the reception held by the Delhi Natya Sangh in honour of the South Indian Artistes, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya made a feeling reference to the role which artists can and should play in independent India. Since the tie of unity, she rightly pointed out, was once again being loosened following the attainment of independence, she thought that artists could play a vital role in overcoming the forces of disruption. The words uttered by Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya reflect correct appraisal of the capability of art, but art is still denied the opportunity to assert itself and to release the influence which it can wield.

The forces of disruption are yet loose by some of the politicians

who, according to their own professions, were nationalists before the dawn of independence. Since every field is almost under domination of politics, art has, hitherto, found no scope to re-emerge as a unifying force. Recent events have shown that protagonists of linguistic states have not hesitated to encroach upon the platform which belongs to litterateurs and artists. The voice of artists, however loud it be, is therefore, bound to be drowned by the noisy chorus raised by politicians, who are out to seek their end. Such politicians are not expected to make room for artists and allow them to build up the national unity through art.

## Encouraging Views

International contests for the Indian stage, when established by the veteran artists like Mr. Adil Marzaban must accelerate the pace of revival of drama. Mr. Marzaban has recently returned from study tour to the United States which was assigned to him under a UNESCO scholarship. Narrating his impressions, in a press conference, about dramatic art in America, he asserted that India's drama must be rooted in her culture and that the stage will not be properly appreciated as long as it does not assume the form a professional institution. There two points emphasised by Mr. Marzaban deserve serious consideration by those who have looked upon amateur activity as the only way to revival of the stage.

Drama, to be a regular feature of cultured life, must be a professional institution. Any art, particularly drama, if it flourishes on a professional basis, must be to the people one of their vital interests. India's stage, whose glorious past is remembered by many, was professional, and it must be so again. In the context of revival of drama, the far-reaching observations made by Mr. Marzaban should not be missed, as they reflect a realistic outlook which is essential for approach to art.

## So Came The Cracker

In 1849, a young confectioner named Tom Smith wrapped his sweets in paper and called them bon-bons.

A year later, to boost sales, he slipped little love messages inside. In 1852 he put the bang in as well as the sweets and the love messages — and the cracker had arrived.

Tom Smith's first cracker cost only a penny. There were even some at a halfpenny. He went on making them prettier and more jolly and more expensive. He knew that rich people would not grudge their price for their children's Christmas parties. Out of the crack, the paper cap, the motto, and some toy or novelty he amassed a fortune.

## Bad Luck

ONE man spilt salt, an accident that wasn't by itself disturbing until he decided to counter any ill effect by throwing some over his left shoulder. This indeed was a stroke of bad luck, because it went into the eye of a near-by diner who wasn't a bit superstitious or understanding. He retaliated by throwing, with a remarkable degree of accuracy, a crust.



# Himalayan Drug To Rescue

## NO CURE YET FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

A YEAR AGO, a middle-aged Milwaukee businessman with surging blood pressure was ready to sell his company at a loss and retire. Now he works every day and faces years of useful activity.

A Maine schoolteacher despaired because her blood pressure, defying all treatment, climbed to new peaks. Today it is lower than in years, writes the author in "Cornet."

Scores of similar "miracles" throughout the country support scientists' growing hopes that we are passing a milestone in medical history. Here is evidence that we can thwart "hypertension," the high blood pressure disease—one of America's most dreaded killers.

The tools in these cases were two new drugs, hexamethonium and Aapresoline which have repeatedly proved in tests that they lower blood pressure more easily and effectively than has ever been thought possible.

Treated with these drugs in clinics in this country and abroad, blood pressure victims who recently faced almost certain death now walk jauntily. No longer helpless in bed, many are again at work.

Consider the importance of this achievement. In greater or lesser degree, perhaps nine million persons suffer from hypertension in the United States. Federal health officials say that it is a major cause of 175,000 deaths a year—almost as many as are claimed by cancer. Its accompanying effects—intense headaches, dizzy spells, shortness of breath—handicap at least another million. Its financial cost—in hospitalization, forced idleness and invalidism—totals billions of dollars a year.

### WHAT IS BLOOD PRESSURE

What is blood pressure? Simply a measure of the amount of work that the heart must do. If the smaller branches of the arteries are wide open, the heart pumps blood through them under low pressure. If those vessels constrict, the heart must use greater force.

Let pressure rise too high, and some of the smaller blood vessels will break under the strain.

The result may be apoplexy, serious kidney damage, a heart attack, or blindness as the blood supply to the person's eyes stops.

That much, and little more, has long been known to medical men seeking ways to keep blood pressures down. Years ago, they learned to measure systolic pressure in a patient's artery while the heart actually is pumping blood, and diastolic pressure while it is resting.

For practical purposes, most doctors agree that all systolic pressures over 145 are abnormal, while the U.S. Armed Forces reject officer candidates under 35 years of age whose blood pressure consistently reaches 140 systolic, and reject those, at any age, with a consistent diastolic pressure over 90.

But what is the starting point in the body that makes blood pressures high? Through the years, medical men have advanced dozens of theories—and discarded most. They know that some hypertension results from diseases of the kidneys. But the commonest form follows no standard pattern. Nine times in ten it is a disease of middle and old age—yet blood pressures of some two-year-olds range up to 195.

### DRUG FROM POISON

In 1944, British investigators at Oxford began testing an unusual drug—a distant relative of the deadly curare that South American Indians placed on darts to poison their enemies. Called hexamethonium, it magically relaxed the muscles that the nerves held over the arteries.

Soon scientists at the George-

town and Veterans Administration hospitals in Washington introduced the drug to America. Into a room attendants wheeled a middle-aged man gasping in agony from an acute attack. His blood pressure had suddenly soared to 240, and death seemed inevitable.

weapon in the medical man's arsenal.

### NEW CIBA COMPOUND

While hexamethonium was being developed, scientists throughout the world continued to seek a drug that could be used in most

By JOHN L. SPRINGER

Doctors injected a massive dose of hexamethonium into his veins. Within a few minutes, his body relaxed and soon his pressure dropped 70 points. Treatments continued regularly on the following days, and at the end of a few weeks the patient walked from the hospital in buoyant spirits.

Other American investigators began using hexamethonium; and they, too, found that in cases

cases where blood pressures are much higher than normal but no immediate threat. The most promising was found almost purely by chance.

It was in 1945, in the Ciba pharmaceutical laboratories at Basle, Switzerland. A young chemist, Jean Druey, while preparing phthalazine compounds, produced a new chemical. It was labelled "Compound 5968."

Nobody knew its value. In a

pressure or develop it during pregnancy due to a disturbance of metabolism, blood pressure may rise to dangerous heights. Before, doctors often prayed for a remedy that would not endanger the child. Tests show Aapresoline to be highly effective in such emergencies.

Once prescribed by a doctor to fit individual needs, the Aapresoline treatment may be carried out at home. Usually, physicians begin with low dosages and observe reactions for several weeks to decide on the exact amount of treatment required. Cost of the drug may range from 10 cents to \$1.20 a day, with 60 cents a likely average.

Physicians have also reported spectacular success with some other anti-hypertension drugs developed in recent years. One of these is Veriloid, a Veratrum-viride extract made from a common weed. Many doctors have found that it is useful for patients with

University School of Medicine, St. Louis. Hypertension, Dr. Schroeder reasons, is a psychosomatic ailment in most cases—thus endorsing the widely held view that high blood pressure, like ulcers, may be the price a high-strung, hard-working executive pays for his success.

It all starts with the nervous system causing constriction of the blood vessels. The result is a blood deficiency in the kidneys which, in turn, release "pressor substances" into the blood stream.

If this goes on long enough, it may lead to changes in the blood vessels, and particularly in the small arteries of the kidneys, thus producing an organic illness which in turn tends to elevate blood pressure.

Working on this theory, Dr. Schroeder staged a two-pronged attack: giving alternating doses, he used hexamethonium as a weapon against the involvement of the nervous system, and Aapresoline against the results of a malfunctioning kidney. In more than 200 cases of severe and malignant hypertension, failure to take the prescribed double drug cure after leaving the hospital caused a death rate more than four times as high as among those who continued the treatment.

Many severe cases were reduced to milder forms. "In patients intelligent enough to exploit its advantages," Dr. Schroeder says, "this method is safe, if the physician respects the powerful action of both drugs, taking precautionary measures in dealing with unwanted effects." Other specialists agree with Dr. Schroeder in accepting the combined use of hexamethonium and Aapresoline as a "calculated risk" well worth taking when a severe form of hypertension threatens life.

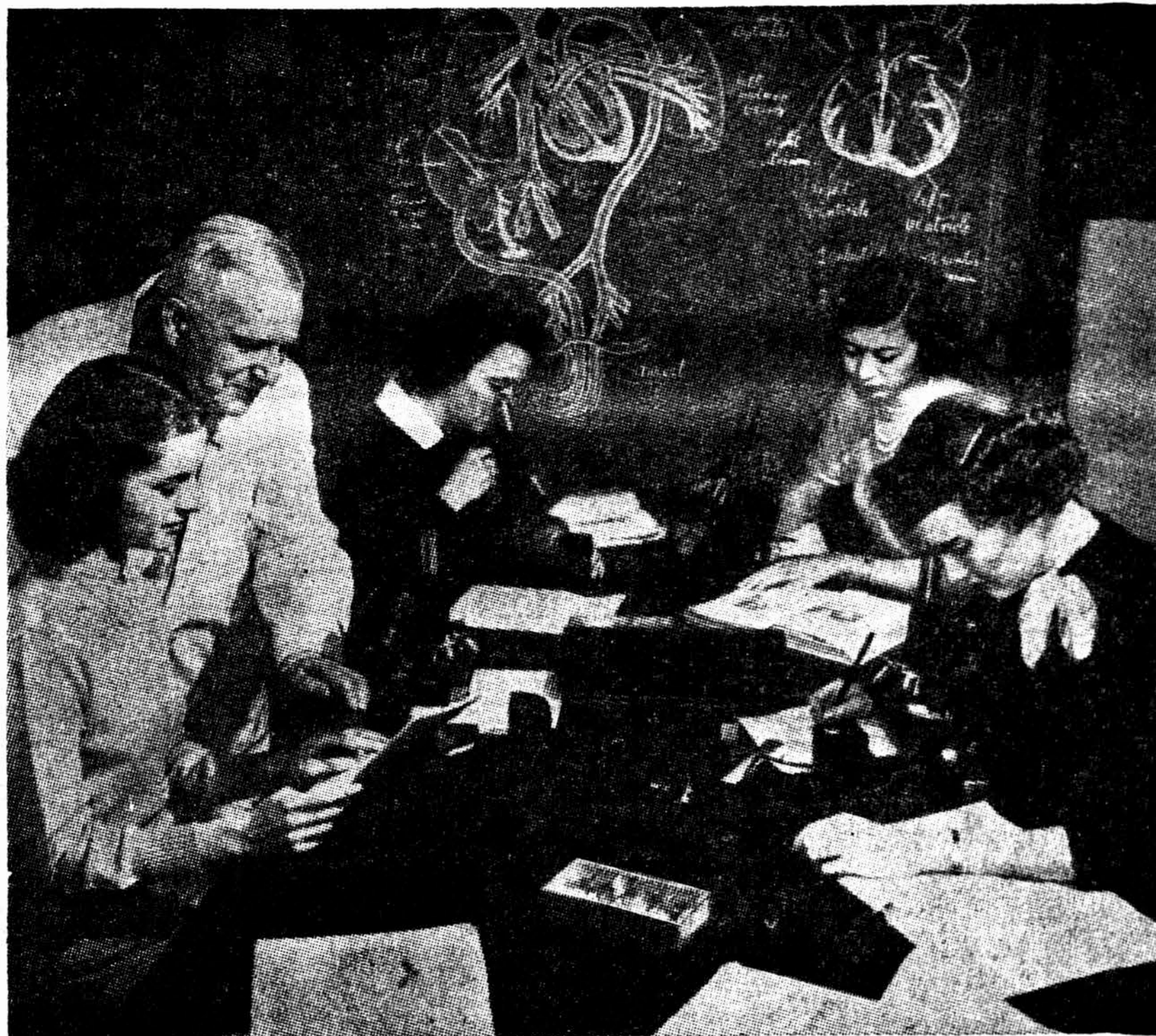
Medical men stress repeatedly that no "miracle drug" for high blood pressure has yet been discovered.

Although these new drugs achieve spectacular success in opening up the smaller arteries, specialists warn that their patients must follow a way of living in which hypertension appears least likely to thrive. A hypertensive must keep his weight down, avoid excitement, relax frequently during the day, and get a full night's sleep.

Meanwhile, the search for the perfect drug continues. Many determined researchers are tackling down one clue that new drugs such as Aapresoline and Rauwolfia serpentina make significant. This clue is that the whole story of common high blood pressure may begin in the mid-brain, that the brain creates a chemical which acts on the nervous system to elevate blood pressure. Somehow, it is thought, Aapresoline counteracts the effect of this chemical.

With the introduction of these new drugs—and the prospect of securing improved ones—hope for blood pressure victims has never been brighter. A man whose hypertension is observed before it harms the arteries of the kidneys, heart or brain, now may hope to enjoy life free from disability, discomforts and fears characteristic of long-time hypertensives.

Improved drugs may soon become as effective in controlling high blood pressure as insulin has been in saving millions of diabetics from the grave. Insulin does not cure diabetes but keeps the blood's sugar content from reaching dangerous levels. Similarly, modern drugs will neither prevent nor cure high blood pressure, but by keeping pressures from reaching levels which endanger life, they may save or at least prolong countless lives. Not yet a complete answer, nevertheless, they offer hope that we may soon be able to stop one of our most formidable killers.



Students at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, under the supervision of a faculty doctor, study living cells in the embryology class.

## Medicine Out To Conquer 'Killer' Disease

which would have demanded a drastic sympathectomy before, it spectacularly lowered pressures and saved lives. In other cases, when blood pressures had suddenly jumped beyond control and surgery was impossible, doctors often despaired; now, in crisis after crisis, the "magic hex" brings pressures to safe levels.

But there is a dangerous side to this powerhouse drug. Sometimes, in addition to relaxing blood vessels, it paralyzes other organs of the body.

Sometimes it causes dizziness and nausea. And sometimes it causes what doctors call "postural hypotension"—lowering blood pressure so much that patients cannot stand without fainting.

Because of its dangers if used indiscriminately, many physicians, such as Dr. David Grob of Johns Hopkins University, warn that it should be taken only under strict medical supervision, and preferably started in a hospital. But dozens of top researchers, here and abroad, agree that when properly used, it is an important new

routine way, the powder went to Ciba's biological laboratories where researchers decided to learn what effect, if any, it had on animals. One pharmacologist anesthetized a rabbit, then injected a solution of the white powder. Watching carefully, he noticed that the animal's ears reddened. Obviously, the drug increased local circulation.

Blood pressure tests were made. The strange new compound slowly and gradually lowered the animal's pressure. However, no matter how much was given, the pressure never went below a certain safe level. Was this man's long-sought answer for hypertension?

Ciba officials in Switzerland flashed news of young Druey's discovery to research experts in their American laboratories. Here, Dr. Frederick Yonkman began similar tests on cats, rabbits and dogs. He confirmed the Swiss findings.

### FOR PREGNANT WOMEN

In some pregnant women who are known to have high blood

marked hypertension. Physicians also use the Veratrum-viride drugs when hypertension is caused by pregnancy.

Explorers in the foothills of Asia's Himalaya Mountains brought back the exotic Rauwolfia serpentina plant.

Laboratory workers distilled its roots and made another effective drug for milder hypertension which apparently acts on the central nervous system.

This drug seems to have little effect when used alone in severe cases. Two specialists at the Boston University School of Medicine tried giving it with Aapresoline or Veriloid. They discovered that they could use less of the latter drugs to lower pressures, thus minimizing any undesirable side-effects seen with larger doses.

The idea of using different drugs in combination has also been applied to hexamethonium and Aapresoline. Significant results have been reported by Dr. Henry A. Schroeder, director of the Hypertension Division, Washington Uni-



A CHRISTMAS STORY

# The Romance Of Your Toys

By Patricia

ONCE there was a toy-maker in Sunnyland. He used to make all kinds of toys, rabbits, bears, toy-soldiers, little ladies in pretty dresses which his wife used to stitch, and various other toys.

One day he made a blue velvet teddy bear and used pearl buttons for its eyes, and his wife stitched the nose and mouth. All was quiet in Sunnyland. Teddy became the best loved of them all, as he was always eager to help all the other toys when they were in trouble. He was always cheerful and smiling, and wherever he went he spread love and laughter.

Things went on like this for quite some time, then one day all was quiet in Sunnyland. Teddy, noticing this wanted to know what was wrong, he was told to go to the King's palace. On reaching there he asked to see the King, and as he was one of the King's favourite subjects he was granted an audience at once. On going into the presence of the King he noticed the king was looking very sad. "Your Majesty" said he "what is it that has brought such sorrow to your brow. Tell me, maybe your

unmolested servant can help to the gloom, which ill becomes Your Majesty."

The King on hearing such words from one for whom he cared so much became more cheerful and told Teddy the reason for his sorrow. The Princess was to marry Prince of Merryland and they had just had news that the Prince had disappeared from his father's palace and had not been seen since. Those were most unhappy as she loved her Prince very much. And now the wedding had to be postponed till the Prince could be found. Worst of all no one had the slightest idea where he had gone, though some peasants in his father's kingdom said that they had seen or imagined they had seen a flying white horse land in the Royal gardens in Merryland and next thing they saw the Prince being carried off by what looked like some sort of witch.

When Teddy heard this he was very sorry for the Princess. He knew she was sad because her Prince was lost and decided to do all in his power to help the beautiful Princess.

He said nothing to the King and departed. Next day he went to see an old friend of his, Wizard.

Now this Wizard was a very good friend of Teddy's and as he listened to his story about the Princess he said he would try and help him. He looked into his crystal at the same time saying some magic words, and slowly a picture started to materialize in the crystal and he saw Prince Charles in a dungeon far away.

He told Teddy where to go but that the journey was very dangerous. Despite all the obstacles, in the way, the plucky bear decided to try his hand at rescuing the prince, as he wanted to see the Princess smile again and he knew that would make her happier than to have her beloved Prince lost safely again. So he set out on this arduous journey. He had the King of his plans and was offered all the help he needed, but he did not want anything except food and a little warm blanket. He started on his journey with the best wishes of the whole kingdom and the Princess' prayers to help him.

Teddy had gone into the next kingdom which was called Magicland and there he saw a big crowd



Standing beside the Christmas tree is none other than the most photographed and publicised star Marilyn Monroe soon to be seen starring with Jane Russell in 20th Century-Fox's Technicolor romance "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and her first Cinemascope film "How To Marry A Millionaire" which was recently premiered in Hollywood and starring Betty Grable and Lauren Bacall.

watching two dogs fighting. Seeing that the smaller of the two dogs was getting the worst of it, Teddy's heart was moved for the little chap, so he pushed his way into the crowd and just as the bulldog was about to grip the little dog by the throat he jumped into the fight and grabbed the little dog away. The people were angry at this interruption to their sport and at once started yelling and shouting out to each other to catch him. As this was taking place, the little dog who had come around spoke to Teddy and said "Follow me." The dog who said his name was Fido led Teddy to his room in a building further away where they waited till all the hub-bub was over. Fido thanked Ted for saving his life and asked him if he could help him in any way as he could see that he was a stranger in the land. Teddy told him about the Princess and why he was making this journey. Fido said he had a friend who might be able to help and as he had nothing to keep him in this particular place he decided to go along with him. They journeyed all next day and night and on the following morning they came to Fido's friend's home. This was a fairy who always liked to see people happy and always lent a helping hand to others. When she heard of the reason for the journey, she said she would help them. She said she knew of a castle owned by a giant who had a witch friend who used to help him to catch his intended victims and it was probably the same witch who had captured the prince after making him helpless. She directed them on their way and gave Teddy a potion which she said would make the giant sleep if they could get into anything that he drank. They both thanked her and went on their way. They had travelled for two days and nights when they came into the giant's territory. From all they had heard of him, he was supposed to take an early morning walk in search of others whom he might capture. They had heard that the giant's witch friend owned a flying horse so they thought they would find out if it was the same one.

fewer he would send the witch out to distant lands capture whomever she could and bring them back to him. Being a witch she would cast a spell on the victims and carry them off on the flying horse, to the giant's castle. Before they came out of the spell Remembering all this they set about trying to rescue the Prince very carefully. As they were thinking over what to do suddenly they heard a loud voice singing and heavy footsteps coming in their direction. They knew at once that this must be the giant and retreated as far back as possible. When they saw him they were very frightened, he was about 8 foot tall with huge feet that made holes in the ground when he walked and shook all the surrounding area. They cowered back shaking like leaves in a storm.

After he had passed they came out of hiding and sped on to the castle. They managed to get in through the keyhole, as the door was so huge. Once inside they quickly started hunting for the Prince's dungeon. Just as they found it they heard the heavy footsteps of the giant returning to the castle. They had called out to the prince so he knew that his old friend Teddy was trying to rescue him. He was very glad, even though he knew it was going to be a hard thing to get out of the giant's clutches. Luckily the giant had taken his chains off the day before, so he managed to get around the cell in which he was kept a prisoner. He found a heavy piece of an iron rod which he had not noticed before and this gave him an idea.

In the meantime, the giant had come into the castle and went straight to the Prince's cell. Of course Prince Charles pretended to be very sleepy and the giant was very happy as he intended to have him for supper that night as after feeding him well for so many days he thought the prince would make a tasty morsel. So after glancing into the cell he went away. He went back to have his lunch and brought out his golden harp to sing for him. As

great and striking thought that mankind must not be regarded as a mass of homogeneous beings, successively emerging and passing away, nor merely as a sum of men bound together by the unity of generation. According to the Christian Tradition, so closely are men assimilated to one another in their mutual being in body and mind, so profoundly are they interlocked in thinking, in willing in feeling and acting, so united is their life, their virtue and their sin, that they are considered as "one man". This "one man" is not the individual man, but the "whole man", the totality of the innumerable expressions of that humanity which is reproduced in countless individuals. This "one man" includes all men who were thousands of years ago, and all who shall be thousands of years hence. Such is "the man", the "whole man", and the guilt and destiny of every single man, though certainly his own guilt and his own destiny, yet affects the whole of humanity.

Accordingly, as we indicated above, the first man called to share the Divine Life represented in God's eyes the whole of mankind. The first man fell and fall was the fall of mankind. Then the new Man came, the Man who would bring erring mankind to a new, permanent and indissoluble union with God. "When the fullness of time was come" writes St. Paul, "God sent forth His Son."

This new Man is Jesus Christ in Him, not merely this man or that man, not you and I only, but the whole of mankind, the unity of all men was brought home again from its terrible, exile, from its dispersion, back to God. The whole man came once

more into its destined God-like existence permanently united with God, and, indeed, so effectively united, that mankind as a whole shall never be separated from God, although the individual man can withdraw himself from his home.

Therefore, Christ, in so far as He represents humanity united to Divinity, is rightly called the Head of the Human Race.

## No Further Incarnation

It will be easily seen why, from the Christian point of view, (which, in the interest of truth and information without any controversial aim, I have tried to expound here) once this exalted unity of the whole human race with Jesus Christ the God-Man is accepted, no place for any further Incarnations can be found in History. This is one of the many reasons why Christianity believes in one single Incarnation of God: Jesus Christ. It believes, as Hegel remarks, in his Phenomenology of the Mind, "that Christ is the centre of the History of mankind."

"For human history", Hegel continues, "begins with the insertion of Eternity in time an event which can take place only once, since it is in its light that every historical judgment is formulated." "It is in Christ", writes St. Paul, "that God reconciles the whole world unto Himself."

soon as he had eaten enough he fell off to sleep. Teddy and Fido crept out of their hiding place and began coming towards the giant's table.

Finally they got up and went towards the golden goblet filled with wine which the giant had not yet drunk, they managed to put the potion in it, and slowly crept away. The harp had also fallen asleep so it didn't see them.

The giant suddenly woke up just as they reached their hiding place. He roared at the harp to sing and took a big gulp of the wine from the goblet. After a while Teddy and Fido watched him fall into a sound sleep. The harp seeing it's master sleeping again was very thankful as this gave it a chance to rest. When the giant was at home he was continually wanting it to sing whether he was listening or not which made the poor harp very tired. So it fell off to sleep again as it realized this was a good chance to get a little well earned rest.

In the meantime, Teddy and Fido moved quietly towards the Prince's cell. Fido had found some stout rope which they passed to the prince. He then told them to go out into the garden and wait for them there. As they waited, suddenly, they heard a dull thud of metal as the iron rod tied with the rope landed in a bed of flowers outside the window.

Slowly the prince started to descend; finally reaching the ground they lost no time in making their getaway as they knew there was no time to lose as the effects of the potion only lasted for a short while and if the giant woke up then they would all be captured and killed. Reaching safely outside the giant's land, they travelled for two whole days without resting as they wanted to get away as far as possible. They came back to the fairy and thanked her for the potion which had made their task much simpler than it otherwise would have been. She was happy to see the Prince safe and after wishing them Godspeed and giving them refreshment sent them on their merry way.

They carried on with the journey and finally reached Sunnyland. The people were very happy and the Princess' joy was unbounded to see her beloved safe at last. There were great celebrations

in the land and Teddy and Fido were the Guests of Honour. The king gave them each 10 bags filled with gold coins, and whatever else they wanted. The Prince and Princess were married, and Teddy and Fido were long remembered for their gallant deed in making these two people so happy.

## THEY ALL SPOKE FOR AMERICANS

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 4) first writers to admit in print that he didn't know all the answers. The effect on young Emerson was electrifying. "It seemed to me," he wrote in his journal, "as if I had written the book myself in some former life, so sincerely it spoke my thought and experience. Readers have had the same feeling upon discovering the essays of Emerson, so heartily do they express some fundamental American attitude towards life."

Emerson is the philosopher of self-confidence and individualism. Trust yourself, he urges; think for yourself; don't buy your convictions ready-made.

He knows the tendency of most of us to reject our own inspirations simply because they are our own, and he warns us against it: "Else tomorrow a stranger will say with masterly good sense precisely what we have thought and felt all the time, and we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another." He believed that there is a touch of greatness, even of the Divine, in all of us, and that we begin to live fully only when we hit our own stride.

"There comes a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better or worse as his portion. The power that resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what he can do, nor does he know until he has tried."

Emerson was no enemy of tradition, but he reminds us that traditions were made by men who thought for themselves; thus, we honour tradition most when we stand on our own feet. There is fresh air and muscle in Emerson; he is a bracing writer. Reading him again as an adult, you will understand why his work has been called an intellectual Declaration of Independence.



# ROPING IN WILD ELEPHANTS

## ORGANISATION OF 'KHEDDA' IN MYSORE

By 'PIYESBI'

**THE KHEDDAS IN MYSORE ARE NOT JUST COSTLY SIGHTS STAGED FOR THEIR UNIQUENESS BUT REPRESENT ANCIENT AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS USED FOR CAPTURING VAGRANT ELEPHANTS, WHICH OFTEN CONSTITUTE A TERROR TO THE CULTIVATORS IN THE FOREST AREAS. THEY NOT ONLY DESTROY CROPS BUT ALSO ATTACK FOREST GUARDS.**

The word "Khedda" means a trench. It is generally V-shaped, ten feet wide at the top and five feet deep, enclosing an area of about 3 to 8 acres of forest land, through which elephants in their wild state move up and down a beaten track to which they are accustomed. In three places gates are put up to impound the herd of elephants by dropping the gate as soon as they are inside it.

The "Khedda" is generally located in a place where water facilities and easy communications are available. Preferably near the forest end or the river side, a funnel-shaped stockade is constructed with strong wooden posts. These funnel wings vary in length anywhere from 100 to 200 yards. In a convenient spot along the trench where the ground is level, another round stockade is built very strongly about 40 feet in radius, permitting ingress from the Khedda enclosure. This is called the Roping Stockade.

The works generally take with a labour strength of about two to three months about 750 to a 1,000 people.

### THE PREPARATIONS

About a week before the actual drive, trackers are sent out to find out the location of herds of elephants and their normal movements.

With the labour mustered ready at hand, and as soon as information is received that a suitable herd is found inside the forest in a convenient locality, the labour is moved up and distributed at interval of 100 feet commencing from where one of the funnel wing stockades end and enclosing the herd right until the other wing stockade is

reached. The first surround generally covers an area of about 20 square miles or more, the depth being anywhere from about 8 to 10 miles. The labourer has to be vigilant all the 24 hours and, during nights, each man is to keep up a good strong fire. An executive staff is employed to patrol this line during

### President To See Khedda Operations

Khedda operations are to begin in Kakanakote forest, about 48 miles from Mysore on December 28.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India is expected to pay a visit during the Khedda operations to see how wild elephants are caught.

night time, and see that fires are ablaze and that no elephants get out of the surrounding line and escape.

Since the surround covers fairly a large area and the fires form a sort of continuous chain, the herd generally keeps well inside the surround and does not make any attempt to break through.

### THE SURROUNDS

After the first surround, a careful exploration of the country is made and a programme is chalked out to drive the herd towards the stockade by cutting off its retreat by posting men as in the first surround along the internal lines. This operation takes three to four days and each day five to six square miles of country are explored the elephants being driven towards the stockade across a pre-determined line and men being posted along that line. This work is done silently

with the help of the tame elephants and a few hairy well-trained trackers. The weapon used consists of a bamboo rattle emitting by its mere shaking a sort of clapping noise. Nobody uses any firearms.

When the elephants approach the khedda and everything is ready for a final drive into the enclosure, some further precautionary measures are taken. They consist chiefly of doubling the surround lines, leaving a space of about 300 to 400 yards except when one approaches the wings. Between the wings and the gate, at intervals of a furlong or two, lines are cleared along which oils and combustible materials are put. The wings themselves are covered wherever the normal forest growth has been disturbed during the construction of the gate and the wings. The gate is held up by a strong manila rope and tied up to a branch of high tree, while a man hides himself. The gate is dropped and the Khedda proper and its immediate vicinity are cleared of all women and children and no disturbance of any kind of human agency is allowed. Arrangements will also have been made to provide fresh drinking water to the impounded herd since clean water is essential for keeping the wild elephants healthy.

### KUMKIS LEAD

When everything is ready and towards the late afternoon fixed for the final drive, the driving party consisting of the Kumki elephants and the beaters, a hundred strong, get into the surround and start driving the elephants towards the enclosure.

The beaters will have to be on the alert and move from cover to cover carefully keeping their eye on a likely tree to which they can run and climb up in case the herd takes an obstinate stand or turns back. When the herd is driven across the first line connecting the ends of the two ends of the wing stockades, the tame elephants are all lined up at the centre and the beaters take their stand along the edges close to the wing stockades.

A man sets fire to the combustible piles already referred to, and blank cartridges are now discharged and the wild herd has got to be pushed every inch towards the gate.

Once they are in the gate is dropped down and fastened strongly and a couple of elephants with half a dozen men are posted outside both day and night until the wild elephants are all roped and removed. While this is going on, an officer with a hundred men kept ready, goes along the outer edge of the trench and posts men at intervals of 25 feet where a small pile of wood with a little kerosene oil is kept ready for being set ablaze. This

## Wants Her To Pack His Trunk



**BOBO**, the baby elephant who makes his film debut in the M-G-M Technicolor picture, "Mogambo" with Clark Gable and Ava Gardner, went for Ava in a big way during the filming in South Africa and offered to go along with her on future travels.

fire is kept night and day. The rest of the labour is disbanded except for another drive, if required.

### ROPING

Generally the bamboo and other growth inside the Khedda will serve as enough fodder for about three or four days after impounding. If for any reason the elephants have to be kept longer, branch fodder from trees of the FICUS species is brought in by cart loads and chucked into the stockade for the wild ones to feed. They generally take easily to such feeding and it is a sight to see them at feeding time, lining up as it were at the place where food is chucked, and at the same time, to keep them healthy, small quantities of paddy tied in bundles with jungle grass, calculated at about 3 to 4 seers of paddy per elephant, are also provided as additional fodder.

When the day for roping of the elephants is fixed, the roping stockade requires some preliminary work. The floor of stockade and its approaches are covered with leafy branches to give a sort of forest appearance. All disturbance round the stockade is avoided. The driving party, as formerly, but with Kumki elephants, drive the wild ones towards the roping stockade, in which they are enclosed. As soon as the elephants are inside the roping stockade followed by the Kumki elephants the gate is dropped. The bustle and turmoil of the wild elephants mixed up promiscuously with the Kumkis is, for a lay observer, an utter confusion intensified by the grunts and roars of the wild ones as also of the hard pressed Kumkis.

In the meantime, strong ropes made out of hemp fibre, three to four inches in diameter, are kept ready. The Kumkis manoeuvre the wild elephants and bring one or two or three of them into a convenient position where the wild elephant faces the centre of the stockade. In this position the wild elephant is pressed between the Kumki elephants who face the stockade and is therefore able to move neither to the sides nor backwards or forwards. While the roping is attempted, the wild elephant seems to get into it while trying to avoid it—a pretty sight. The neck noose is tightened up. If the elephant is of size, two or three or even four neck ropes are put on, and if necessary, the front legs are also roped so that the animal will have 8 to 10

strong ropes on it, the precaution against all breakings. The operation is not so simple, each rope taking sometimes an hour or two before it can be fastened on.

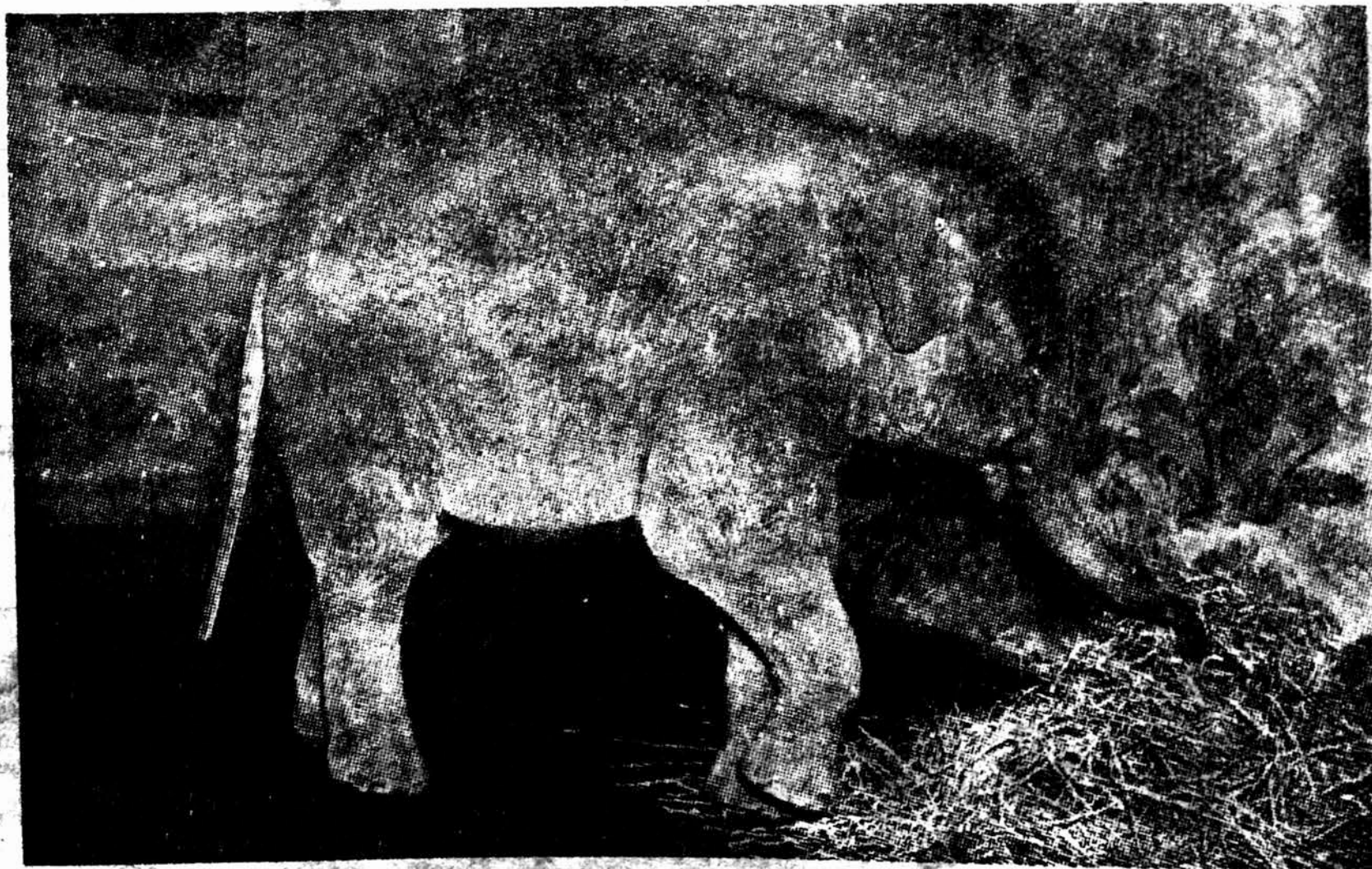
### FROM THE STOCKADE

The last operation consists in removing the roped animals out into the open. Generally, the biggest and the most recalcitrant are roped and brought out first. One by one the ropes are untied on to the stanchion and tied on to the Kumki elephants, each rope for one Kumki round its ankle, men, strongly but intelligently knotted, to facilitate moving.

When all the ropes are tied properly, the other Kumkis see that the wild elephants are kept away from the gate and the gate is raised. The elephants with neck ropes on, lead the procession. If any animal should be obstinate, spare Kumkis are used to push it from behind. Struggling as every foot and yielding inch by inch, the huge animal is led out of the stockade and the struggle as it were, keeping up to the river bank, it is led on to the river bank where it is allowed to drink as much as it requires and cool itself after its vain struggle for freedom. After allowing the animal sufficient time to play about in water, it is led on to a Peeth khana (a forest area cleared of all undergrowth, containing a sufficient number of big trees for shade, and facilities for typing up) and there the animals are untied one by one. The hind legs being tied to a tree possibly and the neck ropes to a tree in the front leg ropes to a tree in the front, giving some room for the elephant's side movements and very little backward or forward movement. This operation continues until all the useful animals are brought out. Not more than eight or ten animals can be handled in a day. If the wild herd contains about 40 elephants, the operation lasts for about five days.

In recent years, old animals or animals in advanced stage of pregnancy are not roped, but allowed to stray back to the jungle after the economic portion of the herd is roped.

The Mysore Forest Department possess a number of tame elephants. Terrific in their wildness, these animals are patient servants, hard working as tame elephants and the Forest Department pursues its work without fear of a strike or a demand for shorter hours of working.



The Siamese elephant "Jennie" at Washington Zoo in her indoor enclosure which she shares with "Ashok" and "Shanti", two baby elephants presented by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.